

### Fifty, Not Five

In our last issue, we made mention of the wonderful success achieved by The Tudhope Carriage Company, Limited, of Orillia, Ont. Unintentionally we did the company an injustice.

Remarking on the growing demand for Tudhope Carriages in all parts of Canada, we stated that the output of the Tudhope factory was 15,000 vehicles a year, or "five a day."

This, of course, should have read fifty (50) carriages a day.

### A Square Deal

The following telegram tells how the Sharples Separator won in recent public contest:

Kendalls, Wis., April 4th.

The Sharples Separator Co., Chicago, Ill. "In presence of forty dairymen, Tubular won big contest here yesterday over three competitors. Sold committee six sixes."

Maire.

Mr. Maire is the traveling representative of the Sharples Separator Co., of West Chester, Pa., Chicago, Ill., and Toronto, Canada, manufacturers of the famous Sharples Tubular Cream Separator. The Sharples Separator Co. certainly seem to have things coming their way, easily winning contests in which they enter their machines. Mr. Maire says that six of the popular number six Tubular Cream Separators were sold on the spot as a result of this contest.

### An Independent Company

Probably no concern in the world has done so much toward the establishment of rural telephone lines as the Swedish American Telephone Company, of Chicago, whose advertisement appears in this issue of THE FARMER'S WORK. This is undoubtedly the greatest trial of the Telephone Trust, and to the liberal and progressive policy of this independent company much of the present popularity of the telephone in rural communities may be traced. The special book for farmers, which the company sends free, contains a mass of information written in simple language that does not require scientific or expert knowledge to understand. The establishment of telephone lines and systems is thoroughly treated from the first step of organizing the company to the complete equipment and management of the telephone company. Much less cash capital is required than most of our readers will believe until they have read this book.

If any in your community are interested it is well worth while to get together and write to the company, and they will not only send their valuable book to you free of charge, but will also give you any special information that you desire.

### An Enviable Record

The Good Book says that the years of a man are three score years and ten and it intimates that he will have trouble afterwards. But our good friends, J. A. & W. Bird & Company, of Boston, manufacturers of Rex Flintkote Roofing, are entering upon the seventieth year of their business life with all the vigor of youth.

It is rather unusual for a firm to remain for three generations in one family, and it gives that firm an important advantage, as it keeps their policy of business constant and generation to generation. The excellent reputation of this firm throughout the world is reflected in the Rex Flint-

(Continued on Page 368.)



**Your Poultry Deserve**

the best protection you can give them. Money spent to this end is good investment, for the increased egg production will repay you with interest. If you want best protection with least possible trouble, do as the owners of the Rosetree Poultry Plant did with the building pictured above—cover it with

## Rex Flintkote Roofing

It is an absolute protection against snow, rain, wind, sun and danger from flying sparks. No paper or tar about it. Each roll contains full directions and everything necessary to its perfect laying. Any farm-hand can do it.

**Send for Free Samples**

With them you also get a book, showing all kinds of buildings, from poultry houses to railroad terminals and public buildings, with time-saving drawings of the superiority of Rex Flintkote over all other roofings under all kinds of climatic conditions. Beware of the "just-as-good" kinds that cost half as much to make, yet sell almost at the Rex, Flintkote price. This is a J. A. & W. Bird & Co., 10 India St., Boston. Agents everywhere.

## American Fence Talks

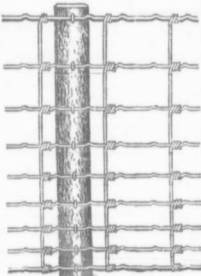
**A**ERICAN FENCE is standard of the world. More miles of it are in use than all other fences combined.

It is made of steel that is exactly fitted for it. A woven wire fence can be made of wire too soft or too hard. It must be exactly right to render good service.

The structure of the American Fence is perfect. It is built of big, solid, galvanized wires, all No. 9 gauge if you prefer it; with the upright or stay wires hinged; in all heights and for all purposes.

American Fence and Gates are for sale by dealers everywhere, or write us direct and we will send you a catalogue free, and tell you where you can get the fence and save money.

Manufactured by  
**The Canadian Steel  
& Wire Co.,  
Limited,  
HAMILTON, ONTARIO**



### Genuine Coiled Wire

Frost Wire Fence is high carbon coiled steel wire, with "spring" and "bite" to hold its coiled shape. It "gives" in cold weather—"takes in" on hot days. And is as elastic as a spring bed. That's why cattle can't break through nor high winds blow down—why it lasts a lifetime.

## FROST WIRE FENCE

costs practically the same as third or fourth rate fences—for with heavy horizontals, stiff stays and the famous Frost Locks—fewer posts are necessary. The amount which is saved in this alone should give "FROST" the preference.



Write for a copy of Frost Illustrated catalogue, FREE to you.

**FROST WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED**

Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont. Cleveland, Ohio



This Point we Press

# DeLaval Cream Separators

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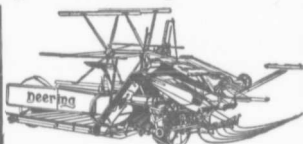
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HAVE PROVED THEIR CASE

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## It Pays to Buy a Deering

Gets  
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Grain



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YOU realize this when you come to figure up crop returns.

Preparing a good seed bed, sowing good grain, and propitious weather are not all that is necessary.

You must have a machine that will harvest your grain so that you will realize every dollar possible out of the crop.

A Deering binder does this.

It's built to get all the grain. The reel will bring taller or short, down and tangled grain to the sickle without fail, elevators will handle it whether it be light or heavy, and the binding attachment will throw out nice even banded bundles.

When a field of grain is harvested with a Deering, you won't find crow's feed scattered all about; you won't find the grain lying in patches where the reel never picked it up.

The Deering is built to harvest the crop in the right way.

The Deering wide cut binder is particularly adaptable for use where there are large fields of grain to harvest.

During harvest, time is worth money. The loss of a day's cutting may mean the loss of many dollars, and no farmer can afford to take a chance on purchasing a poor binder.

The Deering line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, a complete line of hay machines, comprising mowers, binders, sweep rakes and hay stackers.

Call on the Deering agent and let him explain why a Deering machine harvests in the right way. These local agents are found everywhere, and will be pleased to give information and a catalogue concerning the Deering machines.

CANADA BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg.  
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL.  
(INCORPORATED.)

## Judhope Carriages



Usual mountings are silver plated on steel. That's why they rust so quickly. Tudhope mountings are silver plated on BRASS—and guaranteed rustless. Of course BRASS costs MORE than steel—but brass helps to make Tudhope Carriages better for YOU.

### TUDHOPE No. 27

is a very stylish, light running buggy—built to withstand hard driving. Made with Concord body and side spring gear. Wheels are bolted between each spoke. Double bar dash rail and hub caps nickel plated on brass. Spindle seat furnished if desired. Full details in our catalogue. Write for free copy.

THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Limited ORELLA, Ont.

"You must find that impediment in your speech rather inconvenient at times, Mr. Biggs?"

"Oh, no. Everybody has his peculiarity. Stammering is m-m-mine. What is yours?"

"Well, really, I am not aware that I have any."

"Do you stir y'your tea with your right hand?"

"Why, yes, of course."

"W-well, that is y-your p-peculiar-

ity. Most p-people u-use a t-tea-spoon."

"Have ye anny ancisters, Mrs. Kelly?" asked Mrs. O'Brien.

"An' what's ancisters?"

"Why, people you shrung from."

"Listen to me, Mrs. O'Brien," said Mrs. Kelly, impressively, "I come from the rale stock of Donahue, that shrung from nobody. They shrung at thim!"

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Farm Fire Insurance	341
Lessons from Farm Crops	341
A Splendid Demand for Horses	341
Nature About the Farm	342
The Bacon Trade	342
Our English Letters	343
A Strange Cargo	343
How to get Fresh Meat on the Farm	344
The Western Horse Market	344
Pointers for Horse Breeders	346
The Rambouillet Sheep	347
Sheep Losing Wool	347
Most Profitable way to Grow Bacon Hogs	347
Readey Resigns	348
A Basement Barn Plan	349
New Brunswick Notes	349
Holstein Ideal of a Good Cow	350
Care of Cream on the Farm	350
Cream Separator Special	350
Women's Institutes	352
Nature About the Farm	352
THE HOME WORLD—	
Room for the Old Horse Yet	353
For Housecleaning Time	353
The Boys and Girls	354
In the Sewing Room	355
In the Kitchen	356
Health in the Home	357
Sunday at Home	357
How to Get Spots Off	358
What to Teach Your Daughter	358
Some Mistakes in Orcharding	359
An Experience with an Early Gardener	359
Potato Culture	359
Prince Edward Island	360
Plain Rolled Oats Best	360
About Farm Help	360
Destroying Burdock	360
Sore Shoulders	360
Contracted Feet	360
File Wheat and McGregor	361
Removing Line Fence	361
Monthly Tenancy	361
Tenant's Claim for Wheat Sown	361
Claim for Old Debt	361
Canadian Record of Performance	361
Montreal Horse Show	361
How Some Ontario Cows Test	361
Portable Fence Co.	361
Why Turkeys Fail	362
Feeding Chicks	362
The Tender Ages of Chickens	362
The Stamina of Geese	362
Roads in Bad Repair	363
Poultry Notes	363
Gossip	363
Scotch Clydesdale Stud Book	364
Sir Wilfrid Lawson on "Canadian"	364
The Woodbine Races	364
Some Holstein Tests	364
A Noted Clydesdale Breeder	364
Dead	365
High Priced Drafters	365
Special Ottawa Correspondence	365
Market Review and Foreview	369
Harding's Shorthorn Sale	370

The session of the Ontario Legislature just closed has been the most fruitful in legislation this province has had for many a day. In fact, not a few of the more cautious ones thought too much important legislation was being crowded into too short a period. The measures directly affecting the farmer have been dealt with previously in these pages.

Mr. Monteith's bill providing for better sanitary conditions in cheese factories and creameries will meet a long-felt need. While many factory owners try and do keep their places in good sanitary shape, there are others who, seemingly, do not even try. They should be compelled to make the effort, if nothing else.

# The Farming World

## And Canadian Farm and Home

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No. 10.

### Farm Fire Insurance

**T**HE enormous losses which insurance companies have experienced in recent years owing to disastrous fires in several large cities, including the great San Francisco fire of recent date, makes it a question whether farm risks are any more hazardous than those in the city. Farm risks have always been looked upon as the most hazardous in existence and with most of the regular line insurance companies this class of risk is prohibited. But it is doubtful if the sum total of the losses from the burning of farm buildings in Canada during the past ten years would equal the losses which insurance companies had to pay because of the Toronto fire of a few years ago. Then, take the San Francisco losses. It would take many years of losses through farm risks, on the whole North American continent, to equal the tremendous sums which insurance companies will have to pay the fire sufferers of the city by the Golden Gate. Of course, the question of premium has to be considered, which would perhaps modify this statement somewhat.

But, be that as it may, the recent losses from large city fires puts the farm risk in a relatively better position that it was five or ten years ago. Even if we leave these big city losses out of consideration, the farm risk has improved in recent years. Many of the old ramshackle small farm outbuildings have been replaced by new, up-to-date bank barns of large dimensions. These have been built with a view to making the risk from fire as low as possible. In no case are these larger structures built nearer to the house than the insurance companies allow, and the risk from fire from that source has been reduced to a minimum. Then, the farm house of to-day is built on a more modern plan than formerly, and there are very few fires indeed that result from defective chimneys or stove pipes. A great many farm houses have furnaces, which lessen very materially the losses by fire. If the history of the losses on the farm from fires, either of houses or barns, in recent years, were known, it would be found that in nine cases out of ten they have been due to the ravages of lightning. Losses from this cause, however, are far more hazardous in the country than in the city, where effective systems of protection are installed.

The farm risk can be made less hazardous if every farmer would exercise more care in the erection of buildings and in carrying on the work

around them. Insurance managers often state that one of the chief reasons why farm risks are in the prohibited class is because of the carelessness of the farmer in the matter of chimneys and in taking the necessary precautions to protect his premises from fire. Farmers, as well as others who require insurance, should bear in mind that it is not the insurance company that fixes the rate, but that it is fixed largely by the general conditions surrounding the class of buildings to be insured. If a concerted effort were made by farmers to create better conditions, a better insurance rate could be secured and the prohibition taken off of farm risks by the regular line companies.

The bulk of the farm insurance in this country is carried by local companies controlled by the farmers themselves and operated on a mutual or co-operative basis, and this is, perhaps, the best kind of insurance for them to have, provided the local companies are properly managed. The farm risk, however, is a much better one than it was a few years back, a fact which the regular insurance concerns should ponder upon.

### Lessons From Crop Yields

Our English letter this issue will bear careful reading. Our correspondent gives some figures regarding the crop yields of the world that farmers should think about. The average yields per acre in the newer countries of the world do not begin to approach those of the older lands of Europe that have been tilled for centuries. The average yield of wheat per acre in Great Britain is over 30 bushels, while in many of the so-called wheat countries of America and Asia the average yield is only from 6 to 10 bushels per acre, or barely enough at present prices to pay for the cost of the labor necessary to harvest it.

What is the lesson? Why simply this: Farmers in this country, though we are pleased to say that Canada's yields are much higher than the low figures quoted above, should endeavor to apply some of the concentrated methods of the old lands in increasing and maintaining the fertility of the land. To go on continuously draining the land of its fertility year after year is a losing game and will eventually bring ruin to those who practice it. The profit from a crop is not governed altogether by the price received for it. The yield per acre counts for a good deal more than the price under ordinary conditions. A crop yielding 30 bushels per acre will give a greater return at 75c per bushel than

one yielding 10 bushels per acre at \$2.00 per bushel. And, what is more, a field that is in a state of fertility sufficient to yield 30 bushels of wheat per acre will, everything else being equal, be in a better condition to produce future crops than the field that only yielded 10 bushels per acre. This principle is exemplified every year in any locality in this country. It is the farmer who gets a big yield one year, who has the same thing repeated the second, third and future years. Unless soil conditions are changed for the better, the farm yielding a small return per acre will keep on doing so, and, what is more, the yield will gradually drop from even this low limit until it dwindles to almost nothing. There is a long stretch between the minimum and maximum possibilities of crop production.

### A Splendid Demand for Horses

The letter in this issue from Mr. C. R. Cottrelle on the outlook for horses in Western Canada should be full of encouragement for horse breeders in Ontario and Eastern Canada. Mr. Cottrelle has paid frequent visits to the West in recent years and speaks whereof he knows.

While the prospects for a market for horses in the West are undoubtedly bright at the present time, and while there has been an excellent demand for some years past for breeding stock, it is a question whether Eastern breeders have paid as much attention to that market as they should have done. During the past year, one or two large Ontario breeders and importers have opened branch establishments in the West with very beneficial results, while several more have made special efforts in other ways to push for business. Previous to that time, however, no very special effort had been made to secure the trade of the West, though any business that came from that source was well looked after by the Ontario breeder. The result was that this rich field was left largely to the Americans to exploit and that they did exploit it to the best of their ability, and not in every case to the advantage of the farmer of the West, the history of the past few years will show.

It may be that the Eastern breeder found a more profitable market at his own door and did not see the need of making any special effort to push his goods in the West. And to a very large extent this has been the case and is so at the present time. But it may not always be so and the Eastern breeder will be well advised,

perhaps, if in future he gives more attention to developing a market in Western Canada for his goods. There are indications that a reaction has set in in that part of Canada in regard to American breeding animals. They no longer command the prestige that they did a year or two ago, and Western breeders are beginning to look more to other sources for their supplies. The time, therefore, seems opportune for the Eastern breeder to get a bigger slice of this Western business than he has had heretofore.

But the most encouraging feature of the West at the present time is, perhaps, the large market that is being developed there for good draft and work horses. Already this market is beginning to assume proportions that the Western farmer and breeder cannot begin to reach up to. Ontario and Eastern Canada will be looked to to make up the deficiency, which will mean a good market for many years to come for our surplus stock of horses. The mistake should not be made, however, of thinking that any old kind of a horse will do for the West. The quality must be right and this can only be had by adopting right methods in breeding. No haphazard methods will suffice. There must be system and good judgment in the selection of both mares and stallions for breeding purposes.

On the whole the general outlook for the horse breeder was never better than at the present time. Not only is there a large and growing demand in the West, but also in other parts of the country. The era of railroad construction in both old and new Ontario, upon which we are just entering, means an enlarged market for good draft and work horses. There is also an excellent demand for high class carriage, saddle and other kinds of light horses in our towns and cities. Indeed, the demand at the present for work horses for the farm provides a good market for a large number of the animals produced. Every farmer, however, should raise, not buy, his work horses. If farm work horses have to be bought it means an outlay of capital which a farmer should not be called upon to make. He should provide for the time when more work horses will be needed by raising them himself. And it will pay well to do a little more than this and have one or two good ones to sell every year.

#### Nature About the Farm

In this issue Mr. C. W. Nash begins his regular series of articles on nature about the farm. These have proven most instructive in the past and, we are assured, will prove even more so during the coming summer and fall. Owing to Mr. Nash's engagements during the winter on farmers' institute and other special

work, he has not been able to keep up this department in **THE FARMING WORLD**. We hope, however, to have it continued regularly for some months at least, and we trust that our readers will take full advantage of it by asking questions and submitting specimens for identification.

Special attention is directed to the list of prizes for insect and weed collections mentioned by Mr. Nash in this issue. Boys and girls on the farm cannot spend their spare time to better advantage than by taking part in this contest.

#### The Bacon Trade

According to the statement of our English correspondent this issue, Canada is not the only place where hogs are scarce. In Great Britain, in Holland and in Denmark, farmers appear to be neglecting the hog, with the result that not for some years past have pork products been as scarce as they are at the present time on the London market. Those who are so fortunate as to be "in hogs" at the present time are likely to do well out of them. History will, however, probably repeat itself and in a year or two there will no doubt be an over-supply. But this should not deter farmers from raising hogs again, if they are so unfortunate as to be out of them at the present time. From present indications there is very little danger of low prices for this year at least and perhaps for the larger part of next year. It will therefore be a safe investment for the farmer to at least double his present output of select bacon hogs.

The question that arises just here is whether the causes which have contributed to a shortage of hogs in the countries above named have been the same as those which have brought about a similar result in Canada. From all that we can learn there was no agitation in the old land against the packer, so we may be perfectly safe in attributing the scarcity of the hog supply abroad as being due largely to the market conditions of a year or two back, when prices were more often below the profit line than above it. It is a question, however, whether farmers were wise in going almost entirely out of hogs, as many of them have done, because of these low prices. In the light of our present knowledge on the subject we would say that they were very unwise. To curtail the supply somewhat in a time of plenty and low prices is common sense, but to go entirely out of the business and conclude that it is too unprofitable to engage in further is foolishness. Every industry has its ups and downs and the bacon industry has no more of these than any other in which the farmer is engaged. It is the farmer who has stayed in the "game" right along who

is making money out of hogs at the present time. So far as prices go, if the whole period during which the bacon industry has been a feature of our agriculture were taken into account, it will be found that the years have been very few indeed when swine raising was not a profitable business for the farmer.

In a letter published elsewhere in this issue an Eastern Ontario farmer raises the question of the profitability of growing grain fed hogs. He makes the statement that he can make more money by running hogs on grass and finishing with a month or two's grain feeding in the fall than by grain feeding entirely, as is necessarily the case in winter, with prices for the latter \$1.00 per cwt. higher. Have any of our readers any information to offer on this point? If so, we would be very glad to have it. The question is an important one and worthy of the fullest discussion. If our correspondent's conclusion is correct, then the time for growing hogs in this country is in the summer, which practice followed generally would mean that all hogs would be marketed in the fall and that our packing houses would have to run night and day for a couple of months and remain practically idle the balance of the year. One can readily foresee that such a condition, if brought about, would mean possible stagnation for our export bacon trade. A steady supply all the year round is required to hold the old country market and this cannot be secured unless a large number of our farmers have hogs ready for market during the winter and spring seasons. It has been suggested that the packer might cure the bacon in the fall and hold the product for distribution to the consumer as he may require it. But this is impracticable. To give the best satisfaction our bacon must be in the hands of the consumer in at least six weeks from the time the hogs are slaughtered. One of the reasons why Canadian bacon does not stand on quite as high a plane in point of quality as the Danish is because the Danes can get their product to the consumer a week or ten days sooner than we can. A steady supply of hogs the year round and a regular going forward of shipments as soon as cured is the only feasible way of holding and increasing the market in Great Britain for Canadian bacon. To ensure permanent success therefore both the farmer and packer must bend their energies towards securing a steady supply.

The prolonged cold weather has retarded growing conditions in the country considerably. Though the winter was mild and indications of an early spring were noticeable some weeks back, the season will be late. Things will have to hurry up if all the trees are out in leaf by May 24th.

## Our English Letter

### The Season—Crop Yields of the World—Wheat Exporting Countries—Prospects for Pork—Breivities

London, April 26, 1906.

Not since 1893 has April opened or been favored with such a spell of brilliant weather, and as that year was one of the driest on record with total failures in the crops of roots and grass, it is much to be hoped that the present year will not continue to bear comparison with it. The stock of hay saved will be more than half that of a year ago and the price is steadily rising from the low level at which it has been so long. Milk contracts on the average have been made at the same figure as last year but those who had the courage and judgment to hold out have been rewarded with a better price. With the very high price of cheese now prevailing it is incomprehensible that farmers should agree to supply milk for a year at prices but a small fraction better than 1s. 6. (36 cents) for the winter and 1s. 12. (24 cents) for the summer for a barn gallon, roughly nine quarts; yet such is the case in numerous instances and the terms often required are so onerous and unfair that no farmer of independence can subscribe to them.

#### THE DUST NUISANCE

The dry weather has again brought the dust nuisance to the front and more especially has this been the case during the last few days, when motor cars in large numbers have been running up and down our main roads and even along some of our quiet and secluded lanes. The grievance is really becoming a serious one. It is not merely that the roads for any other purpose is becoming unpleasing to the flesh, instead to the pleasure it used to be; but the clouds of dust are such that produce growing anywhere near our popular and much used highways is simply smothered, stilted in its growth and in many cases almost unsalable. There are many experiments with dust-preventing preparations being made, but they do not meet with any large amount of success. The modern way of laying roads with big stones and fine binding which rapidly becomes loose is certainly ill-adapted to the needs of the present day. Yet it would not be surprising to find the improvement coming—when it does come—from the motor car makers rather than from those responsible for the upkeep of the roads.

#### CROP YIELDS THE WORLD OVER

Among the many interesting articles which appear in the new volume of the "Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society" there is none of more practical value than the contribution by my friend, Mr. W. E. Bear, on the crop yields at home and abroad. The writer enters into the subject in a very thorough manner and has brought together in a concise form information dealing with practically all the countries of the world. The claim that Great Britain can still be relied upon to produce the best class of farmers in the world is met with the statement that they have equalled it in no superior in two or three countries. He points out that the average yield of wheat per acre in Great Britain, 30.95 bushels to the acre, is higher than that of any country, while Belgium and Holland alone equal our yield of barley. Germany being in the fourth place and New Zealand fifth. In the case

of the oat crop, Belgium and Holland come out far above any other country, the average being respectively 54.9 and 52.3 bushels per acre, which Mr. Bear thinks can hardly be credited. This compares with 40.51 bushels per acre for the United Kingdom, 39.19 in the United States and 34.76 bushels in North-West Canada. Germany is little ahead of Great Britain with 39.69 bushels, although still under the average of the United Kingdom; but such large grain growing countries as Manitoba, Ontario, New Zealand and the Canadian North-West follow behind the mother country at a respectful distance.

For rye Belgium stands first, followed by Germany, Holland, Denmark and Sweden, while other countries are far below them. Belgium is again at the top for potatoes, with 6.77 tons per acre, New Zealand being second with 6.35 tons and Great Britain third with 5.75 tons per acre. Great Britain is beaten by several countries in the production of hay; but for the production of roots there is no approach to the yields of man-golds and turnips of this country.

#### THE WHEAT EXPORTING COUNTRIES

Mr. Bear points out that a striking feature of the statistics is the meagreness of the yields of wheat in all the exporting countries. Even here the average is 13 to 20 bushels per acre, selling for export at less than farmers in this country obtain, the gross return is shown to be a fair profit on the season's labor. What then, asks Mr. Bear, is to be said of 6 to 10 bushels per acre grown in several countries and sold at 3s. per bushel on the farm? The gross return of 100 acres yielding 10 bushels to the acre would not pay the wages of two men and a pair of horses in any British colony or the United States. His opinion is that the small farmers who produce most of the exported wheat, grow that cereal to provide money for clothes and other things, while living mainly off the produce of their farms. Barley, in most new countries, is in only limited demand; otherwise it would be more extensively grown than it is in Canada and the United States, where its yield per acre is strikingly greater than that of wheat. The yield of oats in the United States is only about 4 bushels more per acre than that of barley, while in Canada it is about nine bushels more, which shows the comparative value of the crops in the two countries. Mr. Bear concludes his article by saying: "The choice among the cereals from a financial point of view is but a beggarly one; and yet in spite of all that is said about the desertion of the rural districts for the towns, the attractions of farm life for vast numbers of people are sufficient to induce them to labor on, year after year, for little more than a bare subsistence."

#### PROSPECTS FOR PORK

Pig breeding is a veritable see-saw and the pork trade one of the most variable there is. At one time every other man you meet has pigs to sell and no one to buy them. According to various accounts which reach this country, breeders in Holland, Canada and Denmark are neglecting pigs just now, at any rate the supply of pork in the London markets has been less this season than for some time past and as a consequence prices are high-

er. Those who have pigs are likely to do well out of them. It is not likely that things will remain as they are and most probably history will repeat itself and the world in general seeing that there is scarcely any pork will again go in for pork, with the inevitable result that prices will again fall.

#### BREVITIES

Readers will already have seen the fate of the Canadian Cattle Bill. It has removed a load of anxiety from the majority of farmers in this country.

A run through Ireland a few days ago showed that agriculturally speaking, things were rather more promising than in England. More rain has fallen this year and the pastures, which are the backbone of Irish farming, are much better in condition than here. Many of the cattle look very rough in their coats and have evidently been affected by the east winds.

A visit to the Royal Dublin Society's Spring Show, which is almost exclusively confined to agricultural animals, demonstrated how the quality of Irish beasts has improved during the last decade. Some excellent Shorthorns were exhibited, but what struck me most was the fact that most of the bulls were white, or, if not, very light roans. This is a mistake in many ways; for instance, foreign buyers are most particular in seeing that they get reds, or at all events red roans.

The color of Shorthorns should receive more attention than it does, for these white bulls which have been used so much of late, good as they are individually, do not improve the breed, leaving behind them light colored stock, which is disliked by the majority. Provision markets are quiet, but a fair consumptive demand is absorbing most of the surplus that arrives. Butter is in rather better demand, while pork products are firm and prices bid pork to advance even higher than they are at present. The apple trade is over the hill.

The Royal Show at Derby, on June 27 and the following days, bids fair to maintain its reputation and visitors from Canada may rely upon seeing a collection of stock which for variety and quality cannot be equalled the world over.

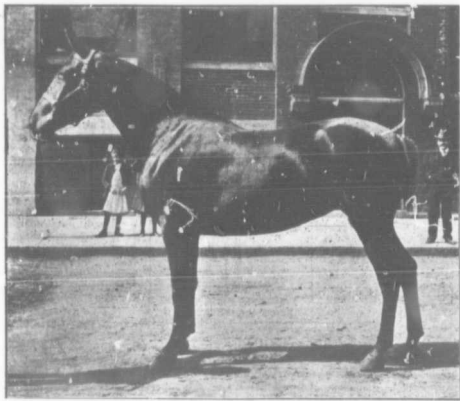
A. W. S.

#### A Strange Cargo

One of the strangest cargoes a vessel could possibly have was unloaded at the London docks towards the close of March. It consisted of several sacks filled with dried flies, consigned to a large firm of grain merchants. These flies, originating in Brazil, have been put to use in the manufacture of food for chickens, cage birds, and the like. They were caught on the river Amazon by Brazilians, who travel up the river in flat-bottomed boats, and who are provided with ganze nets, with which they capture these insects in millions, as flies hover in dense clouds over many of the swampy reaches of the Amazon.

The flies thus caught are killed, dried in the sun and then placed in sacks. Upon arrival in London they are mixed with millet and other grain, and are sold as chicken food, etc. Some time ago the Brazilian government, fearing that the flies on the Amazon River would be starved, forbade the exportation of flies; hence the price of this strange commodity, which used to be 6d. per pound, has now risen to 1s. 6d. per pound, and is an little more.—Scientific American.





The chestnut Hackney mare Royal Millie, champion Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, 1898, but disqualified for being imported, as only Canadian-breds could compete. Owned by C. D. Wasley, Fort Erie, Ont.

## The Western Market

Having just returned from a trip in Western Canada and being an admirer of a good horse, I have brought myself in touch with the situation as much as possible, and it seems quite evident, judging from the demand in the West, that the horse business is good for a long time to come.

It is an established fact in Ontario now, and has been for some years, that there is almost an unlimited market in the old country for the right kind of heavy horses. Of late, however, we are finding ourselves confronted by two other markets, one of which we never expected to have and the other which many thought would have been played out long ago. We have looked on such states as Indiana and Illinois and many others, not necessary to mention, with their large breeding establishments, as being able to produce plenty of horse-flesh, and because of this that the time would never come when our neighbors across the line would be buying from us. But whatever they have not had the right foundation or have not been using the right kind of a heavy horse is a question, nevertheless, the fact remains that a great many of the best heavy horses produced in Western Ontario have found a market in the States during the past year.

### OUR BEST MARKET

But to say nothing about this demand, and leaving out our market in the Old Country, what about the market we have in Western Canada? Some will say, no doubt, that the Western Canadian market does not demand a first-class heavy horse, but that any old "heavy" animal would do. True, they have taken such a horse in the past, but how long will they continue to do so. It has been quite a business of late years for a number of breeders around among the farmers to sell and buy the old, worn-out, and some horses that were not sound, and that would not breed, together with some better ones, and ship them west. In some cases it was a paying proposition and in some others it was not. Of course it was in one way a good thing for the Ontario farmer,

but what is the situation to-day? I have been in the West the past few years and have noticed that, in a town of say 600 of a population, where, three years ago, there would be 12 carloads of horses sold with from 16 to 20 in a car, this last spring at the same point there would be just as many cars sold but with this difference, that the quality of the horses was a great deal better, and they have got to be so. At any rate, there are a great many more good ones sold to-day than formerly. The dealer will tell you to-day that the horse that sells the best and brings the most money is the 1500 or 1600-pound draft horse, with clean, flat bone, lots of quality, or the kind of horse that is so very scarce in Ontario at the present time.

### GOOD FOR MANY YEARS

But, you say, will not this market be soon supplied? Anyone who talks this way has no idea of the average life of an Ontario horse after he goes into that country and also has a very faint idea of the extent of our Canadian heritage and the way it is filling up. A person traveling through the country in the spring of the year and having to look for a bed at a hotel, will soon realize this fact. Then again, others will say Western farmers will soon breed all the horses they want themselves. Well, just take into consideration the fact that a very large percentage of the mares that are in that country at the present time are mares that would not breed in Ontario, and in only an odd case will they breed there. No doubt there are many men now living in Western Canada who are importing good breeding stock and there are large breeding establishments further west in Alberta, but when a man sees the prospects for railroad construction and how this will be going on for years to come, and as it is a common thing to have 1000 teams on one short piece of construction work, and connecting these facts with what I have before mentioned, the average life of the horse there, the number of people who are going in there and the large percentage of the mares

that are there that will not breed, saying nothing about any other market, it is proof enough that the horse breeding business looks bright for the Ontario farmer.

### WHAT THE MARKET DEMANDS

Now that we have such a market, what are our prospects for meeting the demand? The breeding of horses is a business by itself and to insure success needs to have the same foundation as any other business, and it becomes necessary to manage it in the same way as any other manufacturing establishment or any other business. What is our first business principle? First, knowing what the market demands and producing that very article. Second, producing as economically as possible. To do this we must have the proper kind of raw material to begin with. In the horse business we know what a finished product is, what the market demands, —the high quality draft horse.

Now what about our raw material to produce this, our breeding stock? Is it necessary to take breeds into consideration? I imagine it is; it is an established principle that any industry in Canada that has made rapid development during the past few years has been one backed up by men who were not afraid to speak their mind, and if a certain breed of animals were not the desirable raw material to produce the ideal finished product they would say so. Take, for instance, the bacon industry. It has had great development and certain breeds of hogs have been held up as the desirable breeds and others not desirable have been put down. Until a few years ago swine in Canada to-day are drifting to the bacon type. It is just the same in the horse business. The breed has got to be considered, and we produce the ideal finished product with the Clyde, the Shire or even the Percheron? Then again, in order to handle the business profitably, we can not afford to waste time breeding to grade stallions, that will not be the most potent, unsound mares, mares with bad vices, etc.

As it appears to me there is no better proposition to-day connected with the Ontario farm than the selection of good mares, the breeding of all the good young ones and not the old unsound ones to good registered stallions.

C. R. COTTRELL,

Halton Co., Ont.

### Improvement in Horse Breeding

For several years draft horse breeding has been a profitable business and is likely to continue so for several years to come. There are indications, however, that farmers are not getting half the profit out of it that they ought if the business were conducted in a more systematic way.

The following from Wallace's Farmer outlines very clearly some of the defects in a great deal of the horse breeding of to-day. The horse companies referred to correspond to the stallion syndicate in this country and whose methods of doing business might be greatly modified to the advantage of the farmer. The premium plan, as it is worked out in Scotland, would work out to better advantage to all concerned. A great deal of what Wallace's Farmer says will apply to Canada.

A good many horse companies make very unwise selections of stallions. They wait until the agent of some breeder drops in and organizes a company and proceeds to sell them a horse at an advance in price that will cover the expense of organization

and travel and a good deal more. This is all wrong. Where it is desirable to secure a first-class stallion in a neighborhood the proper thing to do is to form a company composed entirely of men who have a good class of mares and who know how to take care of them. Then select a committee of the best judges of horses in the company to visit the different breeding farms and buy a horse of the type that meets the wishes of the majority of the members of the company.

Again, a good many farmers have a greatly exaggerated notion of the value of imported horses. They assume that because a horse is imported therefore he must be of superior merit. The fact is that breeders don't import horses on their merit only, but for the profit. They are not in the business for their health. These imported horses often do not do their best the first year, because they are not acclimated. It frequently happens that for half the money a farmer could buy home-grown purebred horses, already acclimated, of equal and frequently superior value.

Again, men who buy these horses are not sufficiently careful to see that they are sound. No company should buy a horse except after it has been passed upon by a thoroughly competent and entirely disinterested veterinarian.

Another mistake the farmers make is in breeding their mares one year to one breed of draft horse and the progeny to another. There are various breeds of draft horses, prominent among which are the French horses—Percheron and the French Draft; the Belgian horses and the English horses, namely, the Shire, Cleveland, and Suffolk Purbs. These breeds all have their merits, but in order to obtain uniformity of type and color it is necessary for them to give up forever the notion of cross breeding, or more strictly speaking, the idea of grading up with different breeds of horses.

Some farmers are foolish enough to breed their draft horses to an entirely distinct type, such as the saddle horse or the standard bred trotter or running horse. This is not permissible at all. If you are going to breed drafts, breed drafts. Then, after you have selected the breed of draft horse that suits your locality, and suits the tastes and views of your neighbors and the members of the company, stick to that line.

It is entirely possible in about fifteen years to have the horse stock of the farm composed entirely of pure bred horses, and capable of doing as good service and bringing as much money as pure bred horses, except perhaps for the breeding of stallions.

If the farmers of any one neighborhood in the west will get together and agree on the particular breed of horse that suits the majority and then employ only pure bred horses of that breed, they can add from 50 to 100 per cent to the selling price of their colts in the course of ten or fifteen years and increase the profit 400 per cent. Moreover, the neighborhood that will adopt this policy will soon become noted in the horse breeding centres for producing a superior type of horse of that breed. This in itself will add ten or fifteen or twenty dollars to the selling price of every horse five years old or over. To pursue a policy of this kind will not cost any more money, in fact will net cost as much as the shipshot methods prevailing at present, and the profits will be vastly increased.

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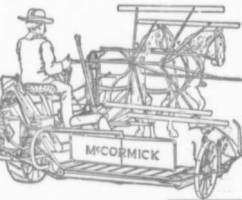
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### Pointers for Horsebreeders

When horses are frightened is not the best time to whip them.

As long as a farmer breeds and keeps cheap horses, he will have cheap horses to sell.

It is by exercise and hard work that horses are prepared for severe service and not by high feeding.

A few days' work when out of condition will injure a horse more than a month's usage when all right.

A moderately quick walk either under a load or when empty exhausts the animal less than the snail's pace.

It is the steady-gaited horse with staying powers that covers the greatest number of miles in a day, and does it with the least injury to himself.

### Fresh Meat on the Farm

(Continued from Page 344.)

site A's name, by which time he has used up the whole of one side of beef.

The slip is then shoved up again until share No. 1 comes opposite A's name. Shares 1 to 8 contain all the cuts in one side of beef, and shares 9 to 16 contain the corresponding cuts in the other side of beef.

The table shows that A's animal dressed 441 pounds of which he has taken out 26 pounds himself. At the end of the season the figures below each man's name will show the amount of beef contributed, and the figures opposite his name the amount of beef taken out during the season. The difference can then be readily adjusted according to the plan already outlined.





A Champion American Rambouillet Sheep.

## The Rambouillet Sheep

The origin of the French Merino dates back to 1721, when some ewes were imported from Spain into France. This importation was followed by another about 1750, and in 1776 M. Trudaine, the French Minister, imported another flock. In 1783 Louis XVI, King of France, who owned an estate called Rambouillet, established there an experimental farm and obtained permission to purchase and export from Spain a flock of purebred Merinos, which he placed on this estate. This importation was made from the finest flocks of Spain, being selected from the flocks known as the Setales, Paular, Negretti, Escuriar, Alcola, San Juan, Portaga Iranda and Salezar. Of this importation 366 head, composed of forty-one rams, 318 ewes and seven wethers, arrived thirty at Rambouillet, although thirty-five of the ewes and sixty lambs, succumbed to foot-rot soon after their arrival.

The Rambouillet flock, after surviving many vicissitudes during the French Revolution and subsequent reconstruction period, was the subject of close attention and care on the part of the French authorities, an exact record being kept and every means taken to insure its well-being. About 1834 several of the English mountain breeds were imported into France. The cross of those on Merinos being favorably thought of by the French agriculturists, induced the management of the Rambouillet flock to increase the size of their sheep, the increase being obtained solely by selection and feeding, thus maintaining the purity of the breed. In 1850, confining these methods, the Rambouillet had become large in carcass, but less robust in constitution, accompanied also with a diminution of the fleece. To overcome the last two defects a return to original conditions became necessary, the Negretti type becoming the favorite. Till in 1867 the flock improved in regard to the production of wool, and became able to support itself exclusively on pasture, and endure the hardships incidental to weather changes and dry seasons, for which the high

feeding and long continued pampering had almost ruined it.

The first importation of Rambouillet to the United States was made by D. C. Collins, of Hartford, Conn., in 1840, who succeeded in obtaining two rams and twenty ewes. Later, in 1846, a Mr. John A. Taintor secured two rams and seven ewes from the Gilbert flock; these were also brought to Connecticut, subsequently being

## Most Profitable Way of Growing Bacon Hogs

From all accounts there is not likely to be any increase in the number of marketable hogs in the province during the coming summer and fall, and in view of the number of old breeding sows disposed of last year it is quite possible that this year's pigs will not be up to the standard, nor be ready for market as early as those of 1905 because many of them will be produced from young sows. On the whole this condition is to be regretted. Canada has not been able to supply the export demand for our bacon this year, which speaks well for its quality and for the condition in which it has been exported. When we fail to supply the market, then the question looks elsewhere, thus we lose our custom, and a trade which has taken years of careful study to build up, should not be allowed to drift away, providing that trade was a profitable one to the producer.

The question naturally arises here, has the decline in the production of bacon hogs been due to their not being profitable to the farmer, or is the cause to be found some place else? On this subject the writer feels that he can speak with some authority, having bred and fed hogs quite extensively for the past twelve years, and during which time he has seen years when it required special care and economy to make a profit. But those conditions have not existed

purchased by A. L. Bingham, of Cornwall, Vt. These first importations did not prove popular, however, and it was not till some years later that this particular class of Merino found favor among the flock owners of this country.

The Rambouillet Association was organized in March, 1890, the total members and number of animals recorded increased every year.—"The Sheep," Rushworth.

S

### Sheep Losing Wool

It is as natural for a sheep to shed its wool when warm weather comes as for a horse to shed its hair, although man has removed that tendency almost entirely. But if sheep are not kept in a condition of continual thrift, the wool not being properly supplied with nourishment stops growing. This break in the wool may be only slight or so pronounced as to almost part the fleece in a part or all over the sheep. When the sheep begins to get better or more nourishment the wool will again start, but the old and the new are so slightly connected that the old is easily rubbed off or even will sometimes drop off.

Overheating in any way will also cause wool to come off. For instance, if sheep get too much corn, especially if they have had none before, it will cause a fever which though it may not kill the sheep will cause them to lose their wool. Sheep will of course pull and rub the wool off in spots if bothered with ticks or lice, but this only affects the bunches pulled or rubbed off and does not loosen the rest of the fleece. Where wool is shed from any other cause but scab it will grow again, but in case of scab it never does.—W. E. Raymond.

in the past two years, in my case, although no doubt, for those who hand-feed their hogs with grain, and try to put them to market weight at five or even six months, will have found it difficult to do so at a profit, excepting they were fortunate enough to have them ready just at a time when prices were soaring higher than the average. But I think if we are going to compete with other countries in the British market we must adopt a different system of growing from that followed by a large proportion of our farmers at the present time.

### CHEAP SUCCULENT FOODS

The market is not likely to stay at such a figure as will warrant the farmer to grow pigs entirely on a grain ration. We must allow the pig to grow his frame on cheap succulent foods, and then put the flesh on by grain feeding. This may necessitate one or even two months longer keeping of the hog, but he will grow much more profitable than the older system. Not only that, but when this system of growing pigs is followed we find that a better quality of bacon hog is produced, and even the much-abused thick, fat breeds grow into a very respectable type of bacon hog. Of course, it is much easier to follow this system with pigs farrowed in spring, than with those coming in autumn. I consider that I can make

more money out of pigs farrowed in March or April, than from those farrowed in October or November, at one dollar per hundred higher price. Some one may be able to tell me how to raise pigs as cheaply in winter as in summer, but I have not yet been able to find it out. Out-of-door life, with a variety of pasture, makes cheaper pork for me than anything I can find in winter. I admit that a farmer who only runs over a few pigs and has the usual variety of offal from house or dairy to feed them may be able to do as well as he could in summer, but the writer is speaking of wintering the progeny of ten or twelve sows on an ordinary farm.

My system of late years has been to get the young pigs started to feed at a trough by themselves at from two to three weeks old. A little sweet skim milk is, of course, best of all, but when this is not available they will start nicely on a little skimmed water. Then, continuing near weaning time, some very fine ground oats may be added to this, but the troughs should be thoroughly cleaned out regularly to avoid anything sour. My experience has also been that where the sow can be spared to the litter until they are nine or ten weeks old, the pigs do much better than when weaned younger. After weaning they should be carried along for a few weeks without the addition of any strong grain, such as peas or barley. Of course, while they are with the sow, if the weather will at all permit, both sow and pigs should be allowed to run out. But at weaning time it is usually necessary to confine them for a while, and generally weaning takes place so early in the season that it is difficult to provide a green fodder that they will eat. But it is well to have a patch of rye or clover on which they can be turned as soon as possible, and in a few days they can be gradually changed to a small feed of oats and shorts to a small feed of any meal.

I find best results from putting this dry meal in a

#### SELF-FEEDING BOX

where the young pigs only get it by working the board and in small quantities. Then if there is running water for them to drink and wallow in, a shed or temporary shelter for protection from rain or sun, they will go along and make good progress at a very trifling cost for grain. A change of pasture every few weeks is very beneficial, in fact, I believe variety of foods is one of the great secrets of successful hog raising, a change of food frequently is about all the medicine a hog ever requires. Hogs fed during the early summer as above stated, and then given their liberty to glean the stubble and pick the fresh young clover, will come in the pens in September in prime condition to make good solid pork out of every ounce of grain given them. They will consume a lot of grain in a short time but that is alright, for they will lay on from two and a half to three pounds of flesh every twenty-four hours.

One of the best summer pastures I know of for brood sows and growing pigs is raper, which may be sown on the summer fallow. This, I believe, in sowing in drills to permit the scuffer being run through a few times to keep weeds down and stimulate growth. After the pigs are done with it, it is a most valuable pasture for sheep or young cattle up to the time the ground freezes.

In closing permit me to say that I think if more attention were given

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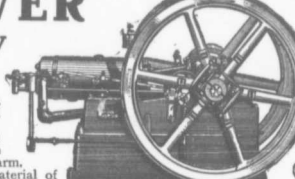
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U S I U S U

to how economically we can produce our pork, we would find much less cause to wrangle about which breed of hogs comes nearest being the typical bacon animal. I think it is to be regretted that some of our agricultural papers devote so much space to discrediting our packers, and spoiling the farmers' confidence in our pork market. Could the same space and energy not be much better used, by encouraging our farmers to ask questions of one another through their columns, and thus obtain expressions of opinion, which would be of great value to all their readers? Let us hope for a more friendly and open discussion of this very important branch of Canadian farming.—A Carlton County Farmer.

#### Readey Resigns

Mr. J. C. Readey, B.S.A., Secretary of Agriculture for Prince Edward Island, has tendered his resignation to take effect July 1st. During the two years he has held that position he has proved himself to be one of the most efficient officials who has ever held that office. Mr. Readey intends going to the west.

#### MOUNT YOUR OWN TROPHIES

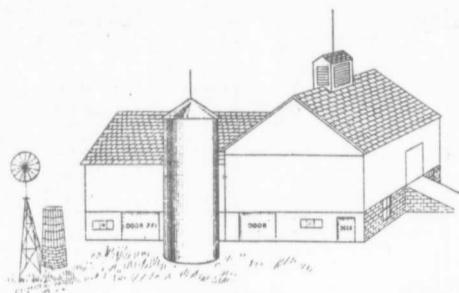


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"Bill—"Did you have your head shingled when you were a lad?"  
—"No, not my head."—Yonkers Statesman.



A very good barn plan.

### A Basement Barn Plan

The accompanying diagrams are those of a commodious basement barn and stables. The barn is built on the level ground and affords much better light and ventilation than if shut off on one side by a hillside. A sleigh or wagon can be driven right through each alley behind the cattle and the manure taken to the field daily. The double doors are made opposite each other for this purpose. The water tank in the barn is connected with the large tank outside. The capacity of the plan as shown is for 60 head of cattle, but the same plan could be worked out on a larger or smaller scale as required and may be helpful to parties planning for a basement stable. We shall be glad to have for publication description and plans of barns from any of our readers.

### New Brunswick Notes

Our mild and genial March has been followed by a cold, wet April and thus far May has been like April. As a consequence all agricultural work is very backward. The first week of May has gone and no seeding is yet reported. This of itself is perhaps no disadvantage, except the delay, for grain sown between the 15th May and 1st June as a rule yields as well and is in every way as profitable as that sown in April or early May.

### UNDERDRAINING NEEDED

A trip through the country just now shows very plainly the need of more underdrainage. The writer having an opportunity of seeing a good deal of land before and after drainage cannot fail to note how much earlier, in a year like the present, will the drained land be fit for cultivation and this may possibly mean the difference between a good crop and a very poor one.

In springy land underdraining is an essential, but there are many farms where a little attention to cleaning up the open furrows and giving them vent at the end and the making of shallow surface water courses would help dry up the land many days earlier than if the water had to escape by evaporation.

### LIVE STOCK

generally throughout the province is coming out in much better condition than usual, no doubt largely due to the extremely mild winter. No pasturage is yet available but a week's warm weather would make quite a gain and by the 24th of May many sections there will be pretty good feed.

When our springs are dry we do not

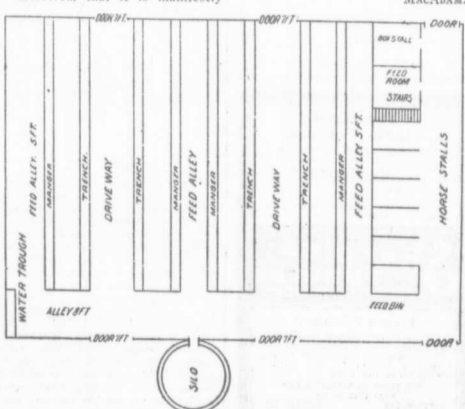
expect pasturage until the 1st of June, but now that the grass roots are thoroughly soaked we expect quicker growth. So far there are no complaints of any winter killing.

Farmers on the intervale lands along the St. John river are expecting a high freshet this year and will be glad to have it, as their lands have not had much of an overflow for the last three years and a good wash would do them good.

### SHEEP RAISING

In our sister province of Nova Scotia there has been quite an agitation in favor of more attention to sheep raising. Through the efforts of Mr. I. C. Stewart, the energetic editor of "The Maritime Merchant," a meeting was held under the auspices of the Halifax Board of Trade on the 11th of April to discuss what steps could be taken to encourage sheep raising. The meeting was well attended by representative men from various parts of the province and after a full discussion of the situation, by practical farmers, woolen manufacturers and others, in which it was pointed out that the difficulty of controlling the dog nuisance was one of the greatest hindrances to sheep raising, the following resolution was passed.

"Resolved, that it is manifestly



Basement stable of barn plan shown above.

desirable in the interests of the sheep-raising industry in this province that a better knowledge of its advantages be impressed upon our people, and

"That in view of this fact it is the opinion of this meeting that an effort should be made to disseminate knowledge regarding the profits of sheep raising in all portions of the country, and

"That the co-operation of Boards of Trade and other business organizations be requested to assist in the disseminating of literature regarding the sheep industry and the securing of such legislation as is desirable in the interest of the industry."

A committee was appointed to carry into effect the aim of the meeting, consisting of E. B. Elderkin, Amherst; Frank Stanfield, Truro; E. E. Hewson, Amherst; Capt. C. O. Allen, Kentville, and G. B. Dawson. A permanent secretary will probably be appointed.

All that was said and done at this meeting in reference to Scotia and sheep raising applies equally to New Brunswick and we can all hope that some practical results will follow.

### DAIRYING

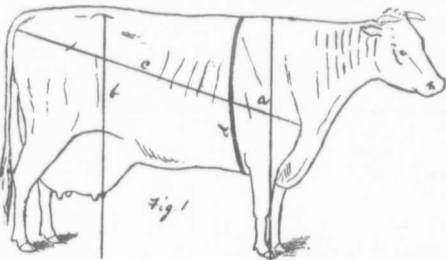
The Maritime Dairy Company, of Sussex, is starting a factory in St. John in a few days and will gather cream all along the lower St. John River and its tributaries as well as by rail. The cream cans will be placed in ice tanks in the steamers and in this way it is intended to gather the products of several thousand cows. The company are offering for May 21c per lb. of butter in cream delivered at steamer landings and as farmers' butter is selling locally now for 20c it is probable there will be a good initial patronage.

### THE ORCHARD

Apple trees seem to have come through the winter in excellent condition and there is a good show of fruit buds. The Department of Agriculture is planting a number of illustration orchards and arousing considerable interest in various sections. The apples shipped from Sunbury County last year to England netted very satisfactory prices and if the crop fulfills expectations this year very much larger shipments will be sent.

MACADAM.

## In the Dairy



**Holstein Ideal of a Good Cow**  
The accompanying sketches from the American Holstein-Friesian herd book represent the Friesian ideal of a perfect cow and will be of interest to breeders generally as well as to the Holstein men. In connection with these sketches it will be interesting to study in connection with them the scale of points given in the above-named herd book, which are as follows:

COWS	
	Points.
Head (form, eyes, nose) and horns	8
Neck, shoulders, breast	10
Back, ribs, foreflanks	8
Loins	8
Hips, including rump to roots of tail	12
Tail	6
Tail	4
Legs	6
Udder, teats and milk tokens	20
General appearance, including hide and hair, stand and walk	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

BULLS	
	Points.
Head (form, eyes and nose)	9
Horns	6
Neck, breast, withers, shoulders	12
Ribs, back, loins	15
Hips, including rump	9
Thighs	7
Tail	3
Legs, stand, walk	8
Milk tokens, hide, hair, etc.	6
General appearance	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

### Care of Cream on the Farm

The first step in the production of good cream is clean milking. This can only be accomplished when barn, cows, and utensils are clean. It is a good plan to dampen a cloth and wipe off the cow's udder and sides each time previous to milking. The milker should never wet his hands while milking. Dust should not be stirred up in the barn during milking, as the dust particles carry with them a large number of undesirable germs. When these settle in milk they are likely to produce taints. If cloth strainers are used they should be kept scrupulously clean. It is advisable not to use them at all, as good sanitary wire-gauze strainers are inexpensive.

If these conditions are complied with, and the separator is kept in a good clean condition, the milk will have comparatively few germs in it.



Some germs, however, will enter the milk, and in order to keep them from developing, it is essential to cool the cream or milk immediately. Low temperature retards and practically prevents the development of germ life. It is a well-known fact that when milk is kept cool, it will remain sweet much longer than if kept at a high temperature. Never mix two milkings or skimings unless both are well cooled first. In order to cool cream quickly, it should be stirred during cooling. The ordinary four-gallon shot-gun cans are good and suitable for keeping milk and cream. They give a large cooling surface in proportion to their cubical content. The milk or cream should be cooled as low as the water will

cool it. It is well to cool it even lower than this if ice is obtainable. In keeping milk, the temperature should never go above 60 degrees F. Cooling to 30 degrees F., if it can be accomplished, is much more desirable for keeping milk or cream in good condition.

If considerable milk is handled, it is well to provide a milking house. It should be built large enough to contain the separator, water tank, and other utensils necessary for home butter making, such as a churn and butter worker. There should be plenty of windows on all sides to give good ventilation. The water tank should be connected directly with the well, so that the water can be pumped directly to the tank holding the milk and cream. From this place the water can be run out into the stock tank. This arrangement allows the milk to be kept at the lowest possible temperature.

It is just as essential to cool the milk during the separation as it is during the summer. By pumping water through this tank practically all the time, the water in the tank will be kept from freezing. It is well to keep the surface of the water higher than the surface of the milk in the can. This will prevent the milk from freezing so easily. If the cold is too severe, a tank heater can easily be secured which will moderate that temperature a trifle.—G. L. McKay.

### Cream Separator Special

The enterprising managers of the Empire Cream Separator Company are strong believers in publicity. They are anxious that the public shall know the truth concerning the Empire Cream Separator and they believe the best way to bring this about is through the agricultural press and through the salesmen of the company. In order that these mediums might be better informed, the company ran a special train from Chicago to the factory at Bloomfield at the close of the Na-

(Continued on Page 352.)

## Diamond Dyes

**The Only Package Dyes Which Give Special Colors For Wool and Silk, and for Cotton, Linen, and all Mixed Goods.**

Diamond Package Dyes for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods will color wool, silk, cotton, or linen in the same bath better than any other dyes ever produced. For the finest results, however, different strengths are needed for animal products, and for vegetable products, therefore the Diamond Dyes give the ladies one dye for silk or wool, and one dye for cotton, linen, or mixed goods.

The crude and weak package dyes put up by some speculators to imitate the DIAMOND DYES, have brought dismay and ruin to many homes. They produce dull, blotchy and hideous colors, destroying good and valuable materials and are positively dangerous to handle. Such dyes are sold by some merchants for the sake of the big profits they yield.

In all well regulated and economical homes, our women at all times make use of the DIAMOND DYES when doing home coloring. Never accept from your dealer or merchant substitutes for Diamond Dyes; no other dyes can do your work as you would have it done.

**TUBULAR Starts Fortune**

If you had a gold mine would you waste half the gold? Dairies are sorer than gold mines, yet farmers without separators only half skim their milk. Tubular butter is worth 25 to 35 cents. Cream is worth one cent fed to stock. Are you wasting cream?

**Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS**

**Like a Crowbar**

Tubulars are regular crowsbars—get right under the trouble. Get the cream—raise the quantity of butter—start a fortune for the owner. Write for catalog 10-28

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.  
WEST CHESTER, PA.  
TORONTO, CAN. CHICAGO, ILL.



## In the Dairy

(Continued from page 350.)

tional Dairy Show in Chicago the latter part of February.

The train consisted of baggage, dining and observation cars, and was pulled by several Pullman sleepers, and carried over one hundred Empire salesmen and newspaper men. The company remained at Bloomfield for four days, spending part of the time inspecting the factory, but the larger part of the time was spent in regular convention sessions.

The subjects discussed touched on all questions affecting the dairy industry in a broad and general way and especially where improvements can be taken to improve separator cream as it reaches the creamery. The formal program of the meet comprised a general discussion of separator trade or conditions. Topics after topic of pertinent interest to the business of selling cream separators was brought up. There were three key notes that were struck in every session. They were: "Tell the truth about the Empire," "Don't knock the competitor," "Study every method by which the farmer can by use of the Empire make his milk cows pay him a bigger profit."

Much time was spent in the factory studying the construction of the machine in every detail, especially the improvements embodied in the "Improved Frictionless Empire." This new model is an ingenious ball neck bearing which renders the machine practically frictionless. There is so little friction that the bowl will continue to revolve for thirty minutes after it has once been put up to full speed, unless stopped by the brake with which the machine is now provided.

The up-to-date methods for which the Empire Cream Separator Company is noted, backed up by the high qualities of the machine, are the factors, are responsible for the immense trade that the company is doing all over America. They have published a most attractive catalogue descriptive of their 1906 model machines which will be free of charge upon application to the Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## Women's Institutes

Supt. Putnam has announced the list of Women's Institute meetings to be held in Ontario from May 24th to July 5th. The meetings are: Ontario, Victoria, Haldimand, Norfolk, Brant, Halton, Lincoln, Welland, Monck, Wentworth, York, Simcoe, Dufferin, Grey, Bruce, Wellington, Oxford, Perth, Huron, Waterloo, Peel, Elgin, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Ontario, Victoria, Durham, Peterboro, Hastings, Durham, Northumberland, Lennox, Amherst Island and Dundas. In all, 269 meetings will be held. The speakers include, Dr. Annie Beckus, Aylmer; Miss Isaacs, Stratford; St. Thomas; Mrs. Colin Campbell, Goderich; Miss Gertrude Carter, Guelph; Mrs. A. Kinney, Grand View; Miss Edna M. Ferguson, Stratford; Miss Isobel Rife, Heppeler; Miss Isobel Pease, Toronto; Miss L. Shuttleworth, Guelph; Mrs. J. W. Bates, Broad Ripple, Ind.; Miss Agnes Smith, Hamilton; Mrs. F. W. Watts, Clinton; Miss Bertha Duncan, Emery; Miss Susie Campbell, Goderich; Miss Gertrude Gray, Toronto; Mrs. Helen Wells, Syracuse; Mrs. D. McTavish, North Bruce; Miss Lillian F. Sheffield, Toronto; Miss Bella Millar, Guelph; Miss Lulu Reynolds, Scarborough Jct. and Mrs. Wm. Purvis, Colborne.

## Nature About the Farm

Edited by C. W. NASH,

The editor of this department will be glad to identify for subscribers any specimens of natural history sent to this office for that purpose, and will answer any questions on the subject that may be asked through THE FARMING WORLD.

## OWLS AND FIELD MICE

The winter which has just passed was the most remarkable, for even the "oldest inhabitant" can remember one just like it before. Whether it was good for the country generally, or not, remains to be seen. In one respect, at any rate, I think it will prove beneficial, for owing to the absence of snow the meadow mice were exposed to attacks of their natural enemies and the hawks and owls which remained over the season for that purpose, must have destroyed myriads of them. Whilst attending Institute meetings several of the more observant farmers told me that they had noticed a good number of these birds about their fields and in their wood lots all through January and February and that a great number of mice had been killed by them. One farmer in the County of Welland stated that early in February he found about half a dozen owls in a pine tree in his wood lot and he believed the birds had used that as their roosting place for some time, for the ground beneath the tree, within a radius of eight feet around the trunk, was perfectly covered with field mice, which had been killed and dropped by the owls. In this particular case the birds which had been doing the good service were long-eared owl species which breeds regularly throughout its range, in the province, wherever there are sufficient trees to afford it concealment during the day and it is not subject to persecution by human beings, or its next great enemy the crow.

The long-eared owl is one of the most useful and at the same time probably the most inoffensive of all our birds of prey. In my own experience I have never known it to attack any kind of domestic fowl or bird of any sort. Dr. Fisher, of Washington, when conducting his investigations as to the food of hawks over the stomach contents of one hundred and seven of these birds. Not one of them showed any trace of poultry. Sixteen had eaten birds, mostly sparrows; eightynine contained mice or other small mammals; one insect; and fifteen were empty. The result of examinations made by other naturalists is equally favorable to this owl, not one of them having reported it guilty of destroying poultry or game. All the owls are early breeders and the long-eared is no exception to the rule, their nests usually being occupied early in April. I say occupied advisedly, for it does not necessarily follow, that, because they have possession of a nest, it has been built by themselves, for they very often appropriate the deserted nest of a crow, hawk, or squirrel even; this they patch up to suit their own architectural ideas, and thus save themselves some trouble. These owls in common with the rest of the family and some few other birds are rather irregular in the matter of depositing their eggs; an interval of two, three, or even four days being allowed to

elapse between the deposit of each one. In the meantime in order to protect the eggs the female is required to sit close upon the nest and so the result is that the earliest laid eggs hatch first and thus we generally find in an owl nursery infants of various ages and sizes, but all of them with most voracious appetites, which must tax their parents' energies to the utmost to support. The number of field mice required by a healthy, growing lot of young owls is something astonishing. I cannot find an exact record just now of the number of times the young are fed by the long-eared owl during the night, but the Rev. Gilbert White, of Selborne, an eminent English naturalist, accurately timed the visits of a pair of barn owls with food for their nest and found that either one or the other of the old birds brought a mouse to the young about once in every five minutes. As the barn owl and the long-eared owl are much of a size, feed in the same way and have about the same number of young to a brood, it is more than probable that they would require to supply their nestlings with an equal number, so that the presence of an owl family upon a farm would be a very important factor in reducing the number of field mice.

## COLLECTING PLANTS AND INSECTS

I wish to call the attention of my young readers particularly to the fact that the directors of the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, are offering very substantial money prizes and valuable medals for the best collections of Canadian insects and plants. For instance, here is one competition for which any intelligent boy or girl can enter, viz., "The persons who collect fifty weeds injurious to farm and garden crops, the work of the exhibitor, open to school children resident in Canada, to be certified by the teacher or some other prominent person. Each specimen to be mounted separately on paper of uniform size—1st prize \$8.00, 2nd \$5.00, 3rd \$3.00.

There is another, viz.: "A collection of fifty of the best Canadian flowering plants, suitable for cultivation in gardens and school grounds, the work of the exhibitor; open to school children resident in Canada, to be certified to by the teacher or some other prominent person—1st prize \$12.00, 2nd \$8.00, 3rd \$5.00.

Then in the insect class good prizes will be awarded for "The best collection of insects, the work of the exhibitor (amateurs only)—1st prize \$15.00, 2nd \$10.00, 3rd \$5.00, and for "The best collection of two hundred insects injurious to Canadian agriculture or horticulture, with specimens of injury done, not more than two of any one species to be included in exhibit; the work of the exhibitor (amateurs only)—1st prize \$10.00, 2nd \$7.00, 3rd \$3.00."

There is no difficulty in obtaining specimens for these exhibits, nor in naming them, for they are unknown to the collector by the name of Dr. Jas. Fletcher, at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa; to Dr. C. J. S. Bethune, at the Agricultural College, Guelph; or to the editor of this department, at THE FARMING WORLD office, they will be identified, and if requested, returned to the sender.

I hope this fall to see that some, if not all, of these good prizes go into the pockets of the clever young readers of "Nature About the Farm."



### Room for the Old Horse Yet

Though the trolley goes buzzing  
along the highway

And under the blossoming trees,  
And past the broad fields where the  
flocks of the bay

Floats lazily out on the breeze;  
Though it fills the red steed with sus-  
picion and fear,

And causes the goslings to fret,  
And zips up and down through the  
once quiet town.

There is room for the old horse yet.

Though the automobile whizzes over  
the scene

That once was so peaceful and still,  
Leaving dust in its wake and the scent  
of benzine,

As it disappears over the hill;  
Though its zips and its jolts give  
alarm to the colts.

Let us not for a moment forget  
That, in spite of man's need of excite-  
ment and speed,

There is room for the old horse yet.

A thousand inventors are busy today  
Building ships to be sailed in the  
air;

By tomorrow the eagle may flutter  
away

From the gay people soaring up  
there;

The chicken may squawk, seeing men  
as they flock.

As high as the birds ever get,  
But in spite of the things we may do  
with our wings,

There is room for the old horse yet.

Though the lightning express, with  
its rush and its roar,

Remains but a moment in sight,  
Though the trip that took months in  
the wagon of yore

Is easily made in a night;  
Though the engine's wild toot causes  
heifers to scoot,

And the country lies under a net,  
Made by long rows of steels for the  
steam-driven wheel,

There is room for the old horse yet.

### Painful Hospitality

"I hear you dined with the Wil-  
loughbys last week," said the sociable  
caller, as she sipped her five-o'clock  
tea. "Isn't Mrs. Willoughby charm-  
ing?"

The other gazed into her cup for a  
minute before she replied, "I don't  
know."

"Haven't made up your mind?"

"No, don't know."

"But weren't you there?"

"Oh, yes; stayed until half past  
nine."

"And don't know whether she's  
charming?"

"I know she's an excellent cook."

"What a remark! Didn't you have  
a good time?"

"We had a delicious dinner—eight  
courses. Shall I tell you what we  
ate?"

"My dear, you sound ill-natured,  
I'm afraid you put too much lemon  
in your tea."

"No, I'll give you the facts and  
let you judge. You see, I remembered  
how you enjoyed Mrs. Willoughby

at the Browns'; so I quite looked for-  
ward to this dinner with her, but she  
doesn't keep any cook and—"

"You don't mean to say you let  
that spoil—"

"I did nothing. That is, nothing  
but eat my dinner and talk to the  
other guests. There were six of us,  
and Mrs. Willoughby served a regu-  
lar banquet. She sat down at the  
head of her table at least a dozen  
times, and just as many times jumped  
up to offer us some new delicacy.

Her face was so flushed, and she was  
so tired, and she didn't eat a mouth-  
ful—not one crumb! At last, when I  
ventured to ask her if she couldn't  
taste some of the good things she was  
giving us, she said not to worry—  
that she couldn't, even if she had  
time, because it always made her ill  
to eat when she was overtired."

"You're joking!"

"Never was more serious in my life.  
After dinner she excused herself for  
a full hour, while the rest of us talk-  
ed to each other. Then she came in  
and apologized by saying that the wo-  
man who was to wash the dishes  
came an hour too early, and that there  
were so many things she simply had  
to see to herself she couldn't get away.

After that we went home—and do you  
know what I said?"

"Something caustic."

"No—just that 'A fig for your bill  
of fare! Show me your bill of compa-  
ny.' I'm going to invite Mrs. Wil-  
loughby to a dish of hasty pudding  
some day, and find out whether she  
really is charming or not!"

### For Housecleaning Time

Stretch carpets lengthwise, tack  
down two ends first, i.e., across the  
end breadths. After stretched and  
tacked in this manner, the sides will  
easily tack down and not require so  
many tacks.

Never use soap in cleaning matting.  
Remove all dust possible, then wipe  
with clean damp cloth wrung out of  
solution of salt and water. Wipe dry  
as possible.

Oil cloths, linoleum, etc., can be  
cleaned and brightened by washing  
with equal parts water and milk.

Clean the stoves before putting  
away for the summer. Remove rust  
on steel or nickel by use of linseed  
oil. After it has been left on for two  
or three days, rub spots with cloth  
dipped in ammonia. Rust may also  
be removed by kerosene oil.

Fill all holes or dents in the plaster  
with plaster of paris or else paste  
pieces of cloth on before any paper-  
ing is done.

Wash curtains separately from  
other things. Be careful in handling  
not to tear the lace. If yellowed a  
little, put a little coal oil in the boiler,  
which will serve to whiten them.  
Rinse well and blue. Test the blue  
water with a piece of cloth before  
putting in the curtains to see if it  
is the right shade. Have a thin boil-  
ed starch for curtains and press out  
when damp. If you have curtain  
frames, stretch curtains on them.

Take care in doing so, to have lace  
spread out evenly. If curtain frames  
are not available, spread white sheet

or piece of cloth on floor in some un-  
used room—on carpet if there is one  
—pin curtains down on this, being  
careful to smooth out carefully and  
evenly.

Furniture which has become too  
old and battered to refinish, may be  
painted with white or enamel paint,  
which may be kept clean and pretty  
by washing, which will not injure the  
paint.

Rugs are being used in a great  
many homes. Housekeepers who  
have once used rugs on floors will not  
choose to return to carpets. If it is  
impossible to furnish hard wood  
floors, strips of matting or heavy den-  
im may be placed around edges of  
room. In dining rooms, linoleum or  
cloth may be used. In bedrooms, it is  
nice to have matting covering en-  
tire floor, then place small rugs where-  
ever desired.

For windows that have become  
smoky and dirty, rub with cloth dip-  
ped in gasoline, which will remove  
dirt quickly. Then polish with news-  
paper. Another way is to wash with  
a hot soapuds, then rinse well with  
water as hot as glass will stand. Then  
polish with paper. Be careful to re-  
move all traces of soapuds, or glass  
will be streaked.

Gasoline is excellent for cleaning  
painted woodwork, and will not in-  
jure the paint. Care should be taken  
however, to not have any fire in the  
room or air well before a fire is built.

### Have You Learned

That the paper and pictures on the  
walls, the carpets and curtains, may  
affect the mood of a sensitive person?

The value of sunshine?

To change a house into a home?

The great uplifting power of music?  
To look up, then reach up and grasp  
the best?

That some uncomfortable words  
may be overcome?

How much environment has to do  
with what you are?

What a little thing will sometimes  
make a child happy?

That a clear bright light conduces  
to social, friendly chat at tea time?

That there are two kinds of wealth,  
and that one is of the heart and  
mind?

That it is not only selfish, but bad  
form, to keep people waiting—for it  
is unhappily true that we are so con-  
stituted that it would trouble us more  
to commit any social solecism than  
to feel our conscience accuse us of  
any want of consideration to others?

## Liquer and Tobacco Habits

A. METAGGART, M.D., C.M.,

75 Yonge St., Toronto.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional

standing and personal integrity permitted by:

Sir W. Meredith, Chief Justice.

Hon. G. W. Ross, ex-Premier of Ontario.

Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College.

Rev. Father Tealy, President of St. Michael's

College, Toronto.

Right Rev. A. Sweetman, Bishop of Toronto

Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the

liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe,

and require no special treatment. No medicine

injections, no certainty or loss of time from

business and a possibility of cure. Consultation

or correspondence in view.

## THE BOYS AND GIRLS

### Watch Out

Watch out, Mister Hoppergrass!  
It soon you'll sing begin;  
De mockin' bird—he see you,  
En he soon'll twitch you in!

Watch out, Mister Butterfly!  
Mighty fly you look;  
L't gal a-chasin' you,  
Ter press you in a book!

Ain't dis life got trouble  
Ever single day?  
Only thing I save you  
Is ter keep out er de way!

### The Star Island Picnic

The kitchen was the busiest place in the house. Nora was making sandwiches; Aunt Helen was packing up paper plates and napkins; mamma was seasoning "stuffed" eggs.

"Amy," she called, suddenly, "you must run to the store and get me some more eggs! I haven't as many as I thought. Remember, we must be at the dock in thirty-five minutes."

Amy dropped the cake-tin she had been scraping. "Yes'm!" she beamed. "How willing the dear child is!" thought Aunt Helen, as Amy ran off, all smiles. "I wish Bess liked to do errands."

In just seven minutes by the kitchen clock a breathless little girl was back from the corner grocery. Lightly clasped in one hand she held by their long sticks a pair of the fascinating dainties known as "all-day candies."

"See, mamma!" she cried. "I had six sticks to my credit, and Mr. Summers gave me a new candy-bag for 'em, and I had a penny besides, and so here's one for Bess, too, and they'll last us all the time going down on the boat!"

"Well, let me have the eggs," said mamma, reaching for the basket.

Amy's face changed from triumph to despair. "Mamma," she groaned, "I forgot—oh, I never thought—I'll go back!"

"Amy Reynolds, do you mean to say all you remembered was that silly sweet stuff?" cried mamma; but Amy was already out of the gate.

"She's been counting on this picnic to Star Island all summer, and she'll be nearly broken-hearted if we miss the boat, but I declare, it wouldn't be such a bad thing if it only cured her dreadful heedlessness!" mamma murmured to Amy, Heleneck, and Mr. Summers.

"Well, we'll go right along getting ready. It's stopped raining, and maybe we'll get there yet," encouraged amy, finding it impossible not to smile at the memory of Amy's look of utter consternation when she peered into the empty basket.

Into the store again the little girl rushed like a whirlwind. "O, Mr. Summers, please, I want eggs, too, half a dozen!" she panted; but Mr. Summers was trying up a parcel of sugar for Mrs. Crouse.

"Anything else, ma'am?" he asked, folding down the ends of the bag as he nearly and going the red-and-white twine as deliberately as if there was no boat going to start for Star Island at half past nine.

"Oh, please, won't you get them for me!" pleaded Amy, with tears in her eyes, turning to Peter, the gro-

cer's boy. "I forgot, and we're going to have a picnic, and it's most time to start!"

"Sorry, but I can't stop a minute. Got to go right out with this wagon!" called back Peter, as he shouldered a sack of flour. "Mr. Summers will wait on you in a minute."

Amy's little face looked fairly thin from anxiety as she flew home at last with the six eggs. Suppose there should be a hiccup on the car-track? Suppose they should be just one car too late, and papa would be standing at the landing, and say, "No use to hurry now; our boat's gone!" Suppose they could not have the picnic, and Aunt Helen and Bess would go home without ever seeing Star Island, and it would be her fault!

All the way down-town Amy sat on the very edge of the seat, shivering with anxiety, longing to jump out and run every time the car stopped. When finally they got off, and papa grasped all the baskets and bundles he could carry, and led them on the run down to the dock and across the gangplank just as the whistle gave a last warning toot and the paddles began to splash in the water, the little girl sank into the nearest deck chair in a miserable huddle, and burst into a passion of tears.

"Don't feel badly any more! We did make it, after all," mamma soothed her; but not even her comforting, or a sympathetic hug from Aunt Helen, or papa's jokes about the weather, or Bessie's coaxing—no, not even the contemplation of the two luscious lumps of waxy brown candy that had been secured at such cost,

could bring the smiles back into the little girl's face. They were quite half-way to Star Island before she brightened up enough to take an interest in the great shiny engine lifting first one huge arm and then the other in its snug glass house midway of the cabin.

"The lesson has been quite hard enough," said aunty after a long look at the subdued little face.

And to this day the memory of the picnic that came so near never happening makes Amy Reynolds remember her valuable lesson and helps her to be careful to put business before pleasure.—Youth's Companion.

### Even Persian Cats Purr

Phoebe was the four-year-old daughter of a missionary to Persia, born in that land of Oriental ease and hospitality; and her little mind was imbued with such ideas of mutual compliment and her little tongue so given to graces of speech that her grandmother had many a shock.

The morning after the little girl arrived at the grandmother's home the old lady was brushing out Phoebe's curls, gloating over her after the fashion of grandmothers.

"My little phoebe-bird!" she said over and over again.

"Why do you call me phoebe-bird?" asked the child at last.

"Here in America we have a bird that says 'Phoebe! phoebe!' explained her grandmother.

The child smiled, and her mother standing by, knew what was passing in Phoebe's mind. Not so the grandmother, who finished her task reluc-

tantly at last, and then stooped down for a kiss.

"In Persia," said Phoebe, in her most caressing tone, "we have one old cat, who say 'Dramal drama!'"

### The Four Leaf Clover

"One is for hope and one is for faith, And one is for love, you know, And God put another in for love."

If you search, you will find where they grow."

### What is My Age?

There must be at least two people in the secret, and one of them leaves the room. Somebody in the company tells his age to the others, and the absent player is recalled.

Everybody is at liberty to question him, but he only pays attention to the one player he knows holds the secret of the game, and from the first letters of the words introducing the remarks of the person he takes his cue, the first ten letters of the alphabet standing for the ten digits. Examples:

A goes from the room and B asks for somebody's age. C, volunteers, "I am twenty-five." A being then recalled, there is a universal demand from the company for the required age, and a great deal of skepticism expressed as to his ability to guess it.

During the general confusion B hastily says: "Be sure before you speak," and then again "enough thinking." Tell us how." Whereupon A, guided by the first letter of the first remark, and the e of the second, which he knows represents the digits "two" and "five" respectively, quickly says "twenty-five."

Does it seem to us that we are only leaves, and not fruit? Ah, blessed is the function of the leaf—blessed for the tree, blessed for the fruit. There could be no fruit without leaves. The fruit would wither away and die, long before maturity, parched by the heat, unprotected from the storms. Be glad to serve God as a leaf. The leaf, too, is part of his harvest.

## LIQUID

Simply to please friends of my old liquid form of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy, you can now get either the tablet form, or the liquid. I changed from the liquid to the tablets, simply to satisfy a large contingent, who believed, and quite correctly, that a tablet is more convenient to carry and to take. But thousands have written me since August, 1904, when the change was made, vigorously protesting. They have pleaded unceasingly for Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy in "liquid form." And finally, to fully satisfy all, I have at last granted the request. Both tablets and liquid can now be had from your druggist. He may be out of the liquid remedy but can easily secure it for you. Show him this announcement that will now naturally elicit because of the change, will in itself prove gratifying, to me as well.

C. I. Shoop, M.D.  
Racine, Wis., 4-29-1906.



## In the Sewing Room

### May Manton's Hints

#### GIRL'S TUCKED BLOUSE

Such a pretty little tucked dress as this one finds a place in every girl's wardrobe and is daintily charming while it is essentially simple. In the illustration one of the dainty French gingham, pale blue in color, is trimmed with embroidered banding, but the design suits not alone the many charming washable fabrics that greet



6319 Girl's Tucked Dress, 6 to 12 years.



6325 Tucked Blouse or Shirts Waist, 32 to 42 bust.

one on every side, but also veiling and similar light weight wools, which are always desirable for all seasons of the year. As shown the dress is worn without the guimpe and is left slightly open at the neck with the short sleeves that are so pretty in combination with plump little arms. The guimpe, however, can always be added if better liked or if colder weather renders desirable.

The dress is made with the waist and the skirt, the two being joined beneath the belt and closed at the back. The skirt is finished with a hem and two wide tucks and is laid in tiny tucks at its upper edge, which match those of the waist. The waist consists simply of front and backs, the fitting being accomplished by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The guimpe is separate, made with front, backs and bishop sleeves and is faced to form the square chemise.

#### TUCKED BLOUSE OR SHIRT WAIST, 5325.

The blouse that is made in lingerie style is a pronounced and well deserved favorite, and is to be found in the pretty thin silk and wool materials as well as in lawn, batiste and the



6317 Misses' Eton Jacket, 14 to 18 years.



6322 Five Gored Tucked Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

like. This one is trimmed after an entirely novel fashion, giving most becoming lines to the figure, and is shown in handkerchief lawn with trimming of Valenciennes lace and embroidery executed by hand, the lining being omitted. When silk or wool is used, however, the foundation will be found an improvement. The em-

broidery gives a peculiarly chic and dainty touch, but where it is not possible to expend the time required, little medallions of either lace or embroidery can be substituted for the hand work, exceedingly charming ones being offered on all sides. The Valenciennes lace is a pronounced favorite, but Cluny and bay Irish are close rivals, and both can be found in a variety of bandings.

The waist consists of the blouse lining, the front and the backs. The backs are tucked from shoulders to waist line, giving a tapering effect to the figure, while the fronts are tucked at the shoulders only, providing soft fullness below, and the trimming is applied over indicated lines. The sleeves are among the favorites of the season with deep fitted cuffs, above which they are moderately full. If three-quarter length is desired the cuffs can be omitted and the sleeves finished with bands that fit the arms.

#### MISSES' ETON JACKET, 5317.

The Eton jacket is a well deserved favorite for the youngest girls as well as for their elders, and is exceedingly jaunty and chic. Here is one of the latest and best developments thereof that is suited to cloth, to silk and to linen, and that is as simple as it is fashionable. In this case old rose veiling is trimmed with silk banding and is held by buttons of white silk covered with crochet work executed in silk the shade of the veiling. The seams that extend to the shoulder at front and back provide most becoming and satisfactory lines to the figure, while the long flat collar at the neck is a favorite of the spring.

The Eton is made with fronts, side-fronts, back and side-backs, the seams

being concealed by the trimming. The collar is joined to the neck and the closing is made with buttons and buttonholes. The sleeves are moderately full and can be finished below the elbows with the flare cuffs or extended to the wrists as is liked.

#### FIVE GORED TUCKED SKIRT, 5322.

The tucked skirt in all its variations remains a favorite for thin materials, and is being shown in some exceedingly graceful and attractive designs. This one is among the prettiest and is made of Queen's gray Rajah silk with folds of the material making the trimming at the lower edge. It is however, appropriate for all the light weight wools of the season as well as for many silks, and also will be found a most attractive and desirable skirt for the fabrics of cotton and linen, which are exceptionally attractive this season. The trimming can be the folds illustrated, little frills of the material, banding of any sort, or, indeed, almost anything that may be preferred.

The skirt is cut in five gores and is laid in tucks forming groups of three. The fullness at the back is arranged in inverted plaits and the skirt can be cut off in walking length if preferred.

A gentleman whose temper is easily disturbed, was traveling in England recently, and was much annoyed at the reply given him at a railroad station. The gentleman, noticing his baggage, properly addressed, was left on the platform, called out: "Why didn't you put my luggage in as I told you, you old fool?"

"Eh, man, yer luggage is na sic a fule as yersel," answered the porter; "ye're i' the wrang train."

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## IN THE KITCHEN

### Care of Moist Foods

Moist foods left over from one day to another should be re-cooked at boiling temperature. There is danger of mold when the food is stored in a basement cellar unless the apartment is more than ordinarily dry, light and well ventilated.

If neither ice nor a cool room is available, perishable foods may be suspended near the water in a deep well, or put where a constant stream of cold water will surround the dish containing the food, as in a spring house. A pail placed inside a larger one containing cold water, which is changed as often as it becomes warm, or a tightly covered dish sunk in a moist sand at sufficient depth to keep it cool, are other devices for the same purpose.

An effective method in common use in hot countries depends upon the cooling effect of the evaporation of water. The articles to be cooled are placed in a vessel which is wrapped in straw, moss, or other porous material. This is kept moist with water. The cooling effect is somewhat increased by suspending the containing vessel and keeping it swinging in the air.

Moist foods with a probable tendency to spoil before there is opportunity to use them should be sterilized before setting away. Turn the food into a deep dish and after covering it with a basin or projecting lid, steam thoroughly for half an hour, then set away in a cold place until needed. Liquids may be put into bottles or cans, the top being first closed by a thick plug of cotton and then steamed for a half hour. The articles thus prepared should not be uncovered until ready to use. The principles involved in this method of preservation are: that germs are subject to the laws of gravity, so that whatever will shed water will shed germs; neither can they work their way through dry cotton.

### Good Recipes

**WHOLE WHEAT BREAD**—Scald one cupful of milk, add one cupful of water, one teaspoonful each of salt, sugar and butter. When this is lukewarm add one-fourth of a yeast cake dissolved in one-half of a cupful of lukewarm water and enough whole wheat flour to make a thin batter. Have this done by six o'clock and set in a warm place until ten o'clock. Add enough flour to make a soft dough, kneading well. Let it rise until morning. Then stir down and pour into well greased pans and let it rise half an hour. Bake one hour in a moderate oven.

**HOTCH POTCH**—Hotch potch is an old-fashioned Scotch dish, made in the spring, when there are plenty of fresh vegetables. It is a thick puree-like soup. It may be made either from fresh or cooked meat. This is one way of making it. Three or four pounds of loin chops are put into a saucpan with about three quarts of boiling water. Peas, haricott beans, carrots, half a turnip, parsley, a little bit of cabbage and some green onions are added. Boil this very slowly for an hour and a quarter, season with pepper and salt. It should be a thick broth when done.

**STEWED VEAL WITH BARLEY**—Put a knuckle of veal in a saucpan with

a bit of butter the size of a walnut, fry the meat a nice brown all over. Just cover the meat with quite boiling water, put in a tea-cupful of barley, two heads of celery, cleaned and cut in inch lengths, two carrots, two turnips, two large onions, a sprig of lemon thyme, marjoram and two sage leaves. Let this simmer for two hours—put the meat on a hot dish, season the vegetables with pepper and salt, pour over the meat, and serve with a tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley sprinkled over.

### How to Wash Butter

Butter should be washed if pastry is to be of the best, so as to remove salt and buttermilk.

Scald an earthen bowl with hot water, then chill with cold water. Heat the palms of the hands in hot water, then chill them in cold water. By following these directions the butter will not adhere to the bowl nor the hands. Wash the butter in the bowl by working with the hands until soft and waxy, having the bowl under a cold-water faucet and allowing the water to run. Remove from the bowl and pat and fold until no water films.

### Devonshire Meat Pie

Remove the meat from a knuckle of veal. Put the bones in a kettle, cover with cold water, and add one slice of onion, one slice of carrot, a bit of bay leaf, a sprig of parsley, twelve peppercorns and two teaspoonfuls of salt; then heat slowly to the boiling point. Add the veal, and let simmer until the meat is tender; remove the meat and reduce stock to two cupfuls. Put a one-half pound slice of lean raw ham in a frying pan, cover with lukewarm water, and let stand on the back of the range for one hour. Brown four tablespoonfuls of butter, add four tablespoonfuls of flour, and when well browned pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, the two cupfuls of stock; then add veal and ham, each cut into cubes, and let simmer for twenty minutes. Put in a serving dish and cover with a top made of puff paste of correct size. It is much better to bake the paste separately and cover the pie just before sending to the table.

### Household Hints

To have one's kitchen free from smoke or odor when frying griddle cakes try adding one teaspoonful of melted lard to the batter, and do not grease the griddle.

For polishing windows and mirrors there is nothing that does the work quite so well as newspaper, owing, it is said, to some quality of the printers' ink.

Excellent dish cloths are made of knitted cotton, for they are very strong and can be washed and boiled again and again, and will come out like new. Every time a dish cloth is used it should be washed with soap and soda and hung out to dry. A dirty dish cloth is a disgrace to its user. Children who are beginning to learn to make dish cloths, but, when there is no little knitter and the housewife is very busy, neatly hemmed squares of coarse crash will answer the purpose very well, and these are made "in no time."

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## Health in the Home

### Dyspepsia

Dyspepsia may be relieved, but after it becomes chronic there is hardly any cure for it. It is almost useless to take medicines. In many instances they do more harm than good. I find an occasional fast an excellent remedy. Shredded wheat biscuits are good for breakfast and are easily digested. I am careful not to overload my stomach, and never under any circumstances eat between meals. But I find that the best remedy of all is outdoor exercise. There is nothing like it in the world. I would advise every dyspeptic to throw away his, or her, so-called dyspepsia cure, and live out in the open air as much as possible. Food should be thoroughly masticated to ensure good digestion. Late suppers should be avoided. He who is wise will obey the scriptural injunction, viz., "Be ye temperate in all things." A. R.

### Raisins and Clover Tea

A very agreeable little health food that will have good results if it becomes epidemic is the eating of raisins as a purifier of the blood. The prescription calls for one-quarter of a pound of the best table raisins, eaten daily and slowly masticated, without swallowing the skin or the seeds. Raisins, old sailors and old miners will tell you, ward off disease and are also curative. Policemen, who are obliged to add to their weight quickly in preparation for civil service examination, will also testify to their value in adding to one's avoirdupois.

Young women afflicted with skin trouble will also find a cure in raisins, if, during the time they have their daily quart of a pound, they adhere to a simple diet. But what is even more efficacious is red clover tea. One Brooklyn girl, a debutante, after eighteen months' treatment from a specialist, that was altogether fruitless other than a more flourishing display of her otherwise sweet face, found a speedy cure in clover tea.

### Fruit for the Complexion

As every woman desires to have a good complexion, she should remember that the benefit to her skin from any cosmetic or lotion is not to be compared with that to be given by the use of fruit. This should be eaten as a staple article of diet and not as a luxury or delicacy.

Grapes and apples are among the most nutritious of fruits, and these generally agree with even the most delicate. A baked sweet apple with cream is both nutritious and good for the skin. Strawberries enrich the blood and contain a large percentage of iron. Oranges, limes and lemons are of great value in improving the complexion and a couple of oranges eaten before breakfast will often clear a muddy skin.

Those who suffer from acidity should not eat acid fruit with farinaceous food. Fruit, such as cherries and plums, should be thoroughly masticated and the skin of raw fruits should never be eaten. Stale fruit is unfit for use. Many persons suffer after eating fruit because of swallowing a multitude of germs, which always swarm upon the surface of



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the fruit, and multiply under the favorable conditions afforded by warmth and moisture.

If you had no opportunity to give there might be some excuse for not helping to send the gospel to all parts of the world; but since gold is a universal medium of exchange, what excuse is there for not exchanging your service at home for the service of another anywhere?

Knowing Christianity as you do, do you think you would have liked to be left in native darkness if you had been born in heathendom? And if you are a Christian, what does the Golden Rule urge you to do for those who, through no fault of their own, have been born in pagan lands and are yet without the joy which Christ came to bring to you and to them?

## Sunday at Home

### What I Would Like

I know not whence I came,  
I know not whither I go,  
But the fact stands clear  
That I am here  
In this world of pleasure and woe,  
And out of the mist and murk  
Another truth shines plain;  
"It is in your power  
Each day and hour  
To add to its joy or its pain."

I know that the earth exists,  
It is none of my business why;  
I cannot find out  
What it's all about,  
I would but waste time to try.  
My life is a brief, brief thing;  
I am here for a little space,  
And while I stay  
I would like, if I may,  
To brighten and better the place.

### A Rule for Amusements

John Wesley's mother once wrote to him when he was in college: "Would you judge of the lawfulness or the unlawfulness of pleasure, take this rule:—

"Whatever weakens your reason; impairs the tenderness of your conscience; obscures your sense of God or takes off your relish of spiritual things; whatever increases the authority of your body over your mind; that, to you, is a sin."

### How to Live a Long Life

Diligence makes days short and life long; dalliance makes days long and life short. How slowly, how heavily pass days of laziness, yet how short and worthless a life made of these always seems. Short and quick-footed are the days which go by full of worldly pursuits. Long seems the life like Gladstone's or David Livingstone's, made up of these busy, short days.

Remember that it is not with long days, but with length of days, that scripture says there is satisfaction. Long days are the days that are wasted or lost in pettiness; length of days is the possession of those whose days still live in the fruitfulness of their accomplishments. If any man would have a long life, let him fill his days until they seem short; if any man has a short and worthless life, it is he whose days are so void and empty that they seem tedious and long. May you have short days and a long life.

### Our Divine Spirit

"We are not to divide spirit by help of iron bars and perspiration," said Ruskin. His thought was that behind all right human purpose is a power that is able, a power upon which we may depend and which makes us able to conquer humanity's enemy just as truly and as easily as the laws of growth which God has established make the grass grow.

If we put ourselves into harmony with God, striving to obey him, he will send his Spirit to possess us and direct us and inspire us, and we shall find that we cannot be conquered by evil, but that we shall conquer and accomplish easily, naturally. This Spirit of God dwelling within is more than physical strength, more than muscle effort; it enables us to bring out right results because under its influence we are working according to God-made and God-supported laws.

### His Experience as a Teacher.

There were a number of the usual type of village lads sunning themselves one day on and about the steps leading up to the general store in Springness. Among them was a seedy-looking individual who said he came from Puroville, and he was telling of the many different occupations he had attempted during an apparently checkered career.

"An' I tried schoolteachin', too," he ended, triumphantly. "Yes, siree, I tried that, too," he said.

"How long did you teach?" inquired an interested auditor.

"Wal, not long; I really only went to teach."

"Did you hire out?" persisted the curious one.

"Wal, no, I didn't hire out; I just went to hire out."

"Why did you give it up?"

"Wal, I give it up because you see, I traveled to the place an' I heard 'em say the schoolteacher was leavin', so, thinks I, I might as well do that as saw wood or mend tin pots; so I asked who to go to, they told me to go to Tom Snedkles. Wal, I looked him up, I told him my obje', an' I showed him my musket, then I asked him would he let me try my hand on the unrooly boys of the district. He wanted to know if I an' I told him I wouldn't mind his askin' me a few easy questions in 'rhythmic an' jographic, or I said I'd show him my han'writin'."

"He said me not to mind, he could always tell a reely good teacher by his gait. 'Let's see you walk off a little ways,' sez he, 'an' I kin tell jes' well's if I'd examined you,' sez he."

"He sot down by the door as he spoke, so I turned kinder quick an' walked off as smart as I knew how. He said he'd tell me when to stop, so I kep' on till I thought I'd gone the door was shet an' Snedkles was gone!"

"Did you go back?" chorused his audience.

"Wal, no, I didn't go back."

"Did you apply for another school?"

"No," said the gentleman from Punkville, "no, I didn't apply for another school. I ruther judged that mebbey my walk was agin' me!"—*Woman's Home Companion.*

### How to Get Spots Off

Even in the neatest families spots will occur on the carpets and on clothes. It is so easy to be prepared, for it is much easier to remove a fresh spot than one which has "set." The following is an excellent cleansing ball to prepare for use on clothes and woollen fabrics generally. Dissolve a bit of white soap the size of an egg in enough alcohol to cover it. Mix in the yolks of three eggs and a tablespoonful of oil of turpentine. Work in Fuller's earth till it becomes stiff enough to form into balls and let them dry. When you wish to remove a stain, moisten the fabric with a little water, rub the ball well in, let it dry and brush off the powder. There are three stains these balls cannot remove—ink, iron-rust and fruit stains. For ink, pour over milk, and as it becomes discolored absorb it with blotting paper. Then wash out well with tepid water and castile soap. If on white goods, lemon juice and common salt, often renewed and placed in the sun, are most effective. Iron-rust is very difficult to cope with, and oxalic acid is really the only remedy. This is a

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dangerous agent and should be used only by the mistress herself. You may prepare this solution at home and keep it on hand, allowing three ounces of crystals to one pint of water. Wet the stain with the solution and hold it in the sun or over steam. The instant it disappears rinse several times in water, so as to remove all the acid, and you will save your linen. This acid may be used in the same way to remove fruit stains, and is most useful in cleaning brass, and is most effective if it is much discolored.

### Spring Joys

I love to hear the frogs all sing  
Their joyous songs of merry spring,  
"Knee deep, knee deep," they seem  
to say,  
"Come in the bog and hide away."

Thus, through the night, they sing  
their song;

And they are e'er a merry throng,  
They keep the night from seeming  
drear,  
Until aurora shall appear.

And joyous robins in the trees,  
Trill out their songs upon the breeze,  
Until the world seems filled with  
song,  
To join in, too, we soon will long.

The perfume-d flowers bloom around,  
With loveliness springing forth abroad,  
While all the earth is bright and gay  
To usher in the mild spring day.

### How to Put Children to Bed

Not with a reproof for any of that day's omission or commission. Take any other time but bed time for that. If you ever heard a little creature sighing or sobbing in its sleep, you could never do this. Seal their closing eyelids with a kiss and a blessing. The time will come, all too soon, when they will lay their heads upon their pillows, lacking both. Let them at least have this sweet memory of a happy childhood, of which no future can rob them. Give them their rosy youth. Nor need this involve wild license. The judicious parent will not mistake my meaning. If you have ever met the man or the woman whose eyes have suddenly dimmed, it a child has crept trustingly to its mother's breast, you may have seen one in whose childhood's home dignity and severity stood where love and pity should have been. Too much indulgence has ruined thousands of children; too much love not one.

### What to Teach Your Daughter

Teach her that one hundred cents make one dollar.

Teach her how to wear a simple muslin dress and to wear it like a queen.

Teach her how to sew on buttons, darn stockings and mend gloves.

Teach her to dress for health and comfort, as well as for appearance.

Teach her to arrange the parlor and the library.

Teach her to love and cultivate flowers.

Teach her to have a place for everything and to put everything in its place.

Teach her to say no and mean it and to say yes and stick to it.

Teach her to have nothing to do with intemperate and dissolute young men.

Teach her to pay regard to the character of those she would associate with, and not to how much money they have.

## The Orchard and Garden

### Some Mistakes in Orcharding

A knowledge of the principles which underlie a suitable soil is not only make the study of that subject vastly interesting, but will save a man from many a grievous and costly mistake. It may be well to indicate briefly a few directions in which mistakes are made from a lack of such knowledge.

#### SOILS

No more costly mistake can be made than by planting orchards in unsuitable soil conditions. The chief requisite in a soil for fruit trees is that it should be well drained. I need not dwell on the need for a suitable mechanical condition of soil, though this is important, as fruits such as peaches, raspberries, red currants and cherries will invariably thrive better in a warm sandy soil than in ground of a heavier character while with plums, pears and grapes the reverse is true. Nor should it be necessary to insist that the soil should be in a good state of fertility. But the question of drainage is a vitally important one. If in the late spring there is a lot of practically stagnant water in the sub-soil, harm will result in a variety of ways. First, the working of the land is seriously retarded. Second, the temperature of the soil is lower than it would otherwise be, and this means the locking up of much available plant food, and the delay of growth in the small feeding rootlets—and, third, this long continued soaking will inevitably prove fatal to the root system of any but the hardiest species of trees. If, therefore, the soil is not naturally porous and well drained, rest assured that money spent in the laying of suitable underdrains will be very well invested indeed.

#### CULTIVATION

Whilst the draining off of superfluous water is necessary, the conservation of a plentiful supply of water is equally important. Nearly everyone nowadays understands the theory of conservation of water by cultivation, so little need be said on this point. The destruction of weeds is not only important to prevent a vast amount of foul seed being distributed, and because such weeds rob the soil of fertility, but because, also, every pound of dried weed implies the evaporation of some 300 lbs. of soil-needed water. Where the season is short, however, and winters are severe, do not cultivate late in the summer. The aim should be always to produce a strong, healthy growth of weeds; that will ripen up in good condition for the severe cold. When trees are in bearing, cultivation or mulching is also highly important. As fruit is constituted of about 85 per cent. of water, it is manifest that water must be available in considerable quantities if fruit of a respectable size is desired.

#### FUNGUS AND INSECTS

Nobody can expect to grow a fine quality of fruit unless thorough attention is paid to this question of fungus diseases. Insects, scab, mildews, etc., their name is legion. All are low forms of vegetable life, parasitic in habit. The reproduction is by means of spores, an incredible quantity of which are cast abroad, when the particular fungus is ripe. If climatic conditions are favorable a vast number will find a successful lodgment on a new host-plant; and a disease like apple scab or grape rot will sweep through a district with painful celerity. There should therefore be a determined effort to knock

out our fungus friends before they know "where they are at." Don't wait till they get established, and are filling the air with their progeny, but "carry the war into Africa." Thorough spraying, if applied soon enough and often enough, will keep these pests in check.

#### VARIETIES

An immense pile of money is wasted annually by the purchase of poor trees and worthless varieties of poor trees and worthless varieties of poor trees, and unscrupulous "tree men." Don't be lured to destruction by the loud sounding praises of new varieties. About 90 per cent. of the novelties go down to an inglorious grave in a few years, and "the place thereof knows them no more." Nothing is more maddening than to wait seven or eight years, and after all your cultivating, pruning, etc., to find that the tree is a fraud. Your morals can't stand many strains of that kind. Buy only varieties that have succeeded in your district, or if you must venture into fresh fields and pastures new, enquire of the experimental farms, or the Agricultural College as to the character of the variety in question. Make haste slowly, and remember that in buying a tree that is to last perhaps as long as you do it will pay to plant the right one.—M. Burrell, B. C.

### An Experience with an Early Garden

One thing I wanted particularly to try was the "holed properties," if I may so express it, of a corner between two parts of the house, where the main part jucked four or five feet past the ell, luckily on the west end. I had one of the men spade it deeply, and fertilize it thoroughly with rotted manure from the barnyard. I hunted up every box I could find that I could get both top and bottom out of, and even took a cheese box or two that answered requirements, and having first mixed a little phosphate thoroughly in the dirt, pushed the boxes in until they were solid, and covered them with pieces of glass and left them to warm up a little before planting seeds.

I knew it would soon do this for the plot faced directly south, and was sheltered from our prevailing cold west wind. I backed the boxes half way up the sides to make sure no wind found its way in.

In two or three days I planted my seeds, cucumbers, melons, etc., in the hills inside the boxes, and radishes, lettuce, etc., in the spaces between.

Peas were planted thickly along the side and end of the bed next the house.

Within a week after there came a heavy snowstorm and a hard freeze and I knew the peas would stand it, but was doubtful about the tender seeds with no bottom heat, but I

covered them with bags and blankets, and when the weather moderated and I removed the bags the seeds were beginning to come up.

I forgot to say that onions were planted on the front, designed for early use.

I did not measure the product, and so cannot state exactly how much it was, but no one would have believed that so much could have grown on that little bit of earth who did not see it harvested.

About every time I dug about it I put on just a sprinkling of phosphate or wood ashes. Anyhow the results were marvelous.

A friend had sent me some choice Dahlia bulbs, and I had got them planted out in the flower beds before the storm. They were covered with bits of board and came through in flourishing condition, but the sweet peas were entirely killed.

Morning glories that were beginning to sprout from self sown seed never even stopped growing, but perhaps the fact that they were in a corner where the snow blew in very deeply partly accounted for that. Sutton, Que. (No Name)

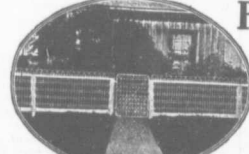
### Potato Culture.

The best soil for potatoes is a gravel clay or sand loam under clover sod. Plow down about the 23rd of May in this latitude and plant about the 10th of June. We use a planter and plant about sixteen inches in the row and about three feet apart between rows.

Take the seed out of the cellar or pit before they sprout and spread them thin on the barn floor. If they remain there for six weeks all the better. Turn them as they need it. Plant smooth, uniform, medium sized, cut with a curved knife made for that purpose, into pieces of one and two eyes. Commence to cut the day before you plant and spread the seed thin in a dry place so they will dry. If hot and moist weather, sprinkle a little plaster or slacked lime on them to absorb the moisture quickly. Do not plant if the soil is wet.

In about a week after planting drag with a lever harrow dropped to the ground; this will make a smooth surface. See that you have them planted deep so that the beams will not drag any seed out. When you can line a row get busy with a good heavy cultivator and go close and deep. Cultivate as they need it during the season, and finish with a cultivator that will not make too high a ridge.

We dig when the skin of the potato, is tough enough so it will not peel when handling. Digging is done with a digger. I said nothing about the relative cost of hand and machine work, but my advice is if you have one acre plant and dig by hand; if two acres hire a planter and digger; if five acres buy your planter and digger.—D. Halpin, Milan Ohio.



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## Prince Edward Island

During the latter part of April we have had a good deal of rainy weather. On April 27 a heavy thunder storm passed over some sections of the Island. The wind has been cold until quite recently. The roads are improving and the grass looks excellent. Farmers are beginning to turn their attention to the cultivation of the land. Hens are laying well, and eggs are in good demand. The market was poorly attended on May 1, on account of bad roads. Very little produce was offered.

Mr. D. S. Brown purchased for W. Yustaitson, of Hants County, N.S., five horses, which he shipped on April 27 by the Princess. Among the lot were the celebrated Bruce McKinnon, Harrier mare; D. E. Campbell's Percheron mare; George Brown's chestnut gelding; D. Andrew's brown gelding; also a bay gelding purchased from Fred Cameron.

During the latter part of April Montreal advices reported renewed strength in the market for live hogs, and prices had advanced to cents per 100 lbs. Receipts were fair, for which the demand was good on account of the more encouraging cable advices received on Canadian bacon, and sales were made of selected lots at \$7.75 to \$7.85 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars.

No change in the market for dressed hogs. Sales of fresh killed at \$10 to \$10.25 per 100 lbs.

The cheese market affords good prospects. Prices reported well upheld in all directions.

As to Canadian cheese, the shipments reported from the other side show that the quantity dispatched to the London market totals only a little over 6,000 boxes, the shipments to this market having been small for some weeks past.

We learn that the directors of the Charlottetown Exhibition and Driving Park Association applied in Feb. to the Dominion Government for a grant of \$10,000, which totals only a \$4,000 received from the local government would enable them to add to the prize list sufficiently to warrant the holding of an Interprovincial Exhibition in Charlottetown this year. This exhibition would be open to every province in the Dominion. On April 25th, Hon. F. S. Hassard, president of the association, was informed by telegram from Ottawa that a grant of \$10,000 had been made. A. R.

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money saved, they are laying the foundations upon which a fortune may be built. We credit

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## Plain Rolled Oats Best

Prof. Harcourt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, speaking before the Canadian Society of Chemical Industry in Toronto last week, stated that the results of recent investigations of breakfast foods conducted by him showed that in chemical composition and absorbability as determined by actual digestion experiments the so-called pre-digested breakfast foods are not superior for persons of normal digestion to the ordinary rolled oats or wheat farinas. It was also shown that whilst a long cooking of oat and wheat meals may improve the palatability and ease of digestion, it does not very materially increase the completeness of their absorption.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### About Farm Help

Could you give me the address of the Salvation Army officer who supplies farm help, or some other party who supplies help for the farm?—Gilbert Duncanson, Middlesex Co., Ont. Brigadier Howell, Salvation Army Headquarters, Toronto. Mr. Thos. Southworth, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, is the provincial government official who looks after the placing of British immigrant help on Ontario farms.

### Have Moved

As a reader of your paper I would like to ask if you know of a firm of the name of Copp Bros., Hamilton, Ont., who make, or used to make, plows. I have a plow made by them and cannot get a share for it.—Thos. Murray, Frontenac Co., Ont.

A few years ago Messrs. Copp Bros. removed from Hamilton to Fort William, Ont. They are now engaged largely in the manufacture of stoves, but may be able to supply parts of goods formerly made by them. Better write them at the latter address.

### Destroying Burdock

What is the best way to get rid of Burdock?—J. K. C.

Burdock is a biennial, the same as the beet, cabbage, and turnip. It is a large producer of seed and begins to flower the second year. The seed can be carried on the hair and tails of all kinds of live stock and hence is very easily distributed.

The burdock is not hard to exterminate if gone about in the right way. During the first year of growth the plant is readily destroyed by pulling it out by the roots when the ground is wet. But the important thing is to keep the plant from going to seed. Cut below the crown with a spud and burn the tops.

### Sore Shoulders

How can I harden up the shoulders of a horse that is tender? When did his shoulders heal up quickly; but when he is worked they break out again. I have used Scotch gail cure.—Enquirer.

The collar may require treatment as well as the shoulder, as it may be a bad fit, or rough and lumpy. Bathe the shoulders after work with a solution of tannic acid, or one ounce in one quart of water. Before work smear with gail cure or any other lubricant.



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### Contracted Feet

1. I have a horse that is contracted in the front feet. Would a good blister do them any good?

2. Can anything be done for thoroughpins of long standing? Could the bunches be reduced in size?—M. A. T.

1. Nothing is as good for contracted feet as to take the shoes off and let the horse run at pasture for the summer, but as this is impossible until next year, the next best treatment is to remove the shoes, and blister the coronet with a mild fly blister about every two weeks. Let the horse stand on an earthen floor in preference to plank, and keep the hoofs soft by using hoofointment on them. Turn the horse out every day for a run.

2. Thoroughpins of old standing are difficult to remove, and generally require to wear a thoroughpin truss while in the stable, as there is a strong tendency to relapse. Repeated blisters are also a favorite line of treatment, and will remove the swelling temporarily in most cases.

3. Lemul—Paw, what is a talking machine made of?

1. Father—Well, the first one was made out of a rib.—Chicago News.



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### Fife Wheat and "MacGregor"

(1) In your paper of March 1st is given the history of the Fife wheat. There are two kinds of this wheat, the red and the white Fife. Did Mr. David Fife have the two kinds?

(2) I would like to know who owned the first horse in Scotland named MacGregor, and how he got that name?—D. A., Renfrew Co., Ont.

(1) In the history of the Fife wheat given in our March 1st issue, only one kind was mentioned, the red variety, or the kind which has made Manitoba No. 1 hard famous, and we may therefore conclude that the late David Fife only grew the one kind. If any of our readers have any further information on this subject we would be pleased to have it.

(2) We submitted question No. 2 to Mr. Henry Wade, Secretary of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, who has kindly sent us the following information on the subject:

"The first MacGregor recorded in the Scotch Book is MacGregor (1486), who was bred by Chas. McConechy, Campbelltown, Scotland, and afterwards exported to the Powell Bros., of Shadeland, Pa., but the MacGregor that is so noted in Canada is (1487), bred by Robert Craig, Flashwood, Dalry, Ayrshire, Scotland, foaled in 1878, and the property of Andrew Montgomery, Castle Douglas, Scotland, sire Darnley (222), dam Sally by Prince Charlie (629), granddam Jean by Teckfergus Champion (449). This will be the horse that your correspondent is asking about."

As to how the name MacGregor came to be used we will ask some of our Scotch friends to answer. Who will be the first to send the information?

### ABOUT RURAL LAW

In this column will be answered for any paid up subscriber, free of charge, questions of law. Make your questions brief and to the point. This column is in charge of a competent lawyer, who will, from time to time, publish herein notes on current legal matters of interest to farmers. Address your communications to "Legal Column," The Farming World, Toronto.

#### Removing Line Fence

Part of the Division fence between A's farm and B's farm is built in on A's land. The fence was built over twelve years ago. Can A remove the fence and put it in its proper place?—C. A. R. (Ontario).

As the fence has been in its present position for over ten years B has acquired a title by possession of the land on his side of the fence and A cannot move the fence onto the original line between the two farms unless B is willing that he should do so.

#### Monthly Tenancy

I am a monthly tenant of a house and do not pay my rent in advance. Can I leave at the end of any month without giving my landlord notice?—H. B. (Orillia).

No. You must give your landlord a full month's notice that you intend to quit possession of the premises at the end of one of the months of your tenancy. The fact that you pay your rent in advance does not make any difference so far as the giving of notice is concerned.

**P**ERMANENT MEADOWS should have an annual dressing of 300 pounds per acre of a fertilizer containing eleven per cent. POTASH and ten per cent. available phosphoric acid.

This will gradually force out sour grasses and mosses from the meadows, and bring good grasses and clovers; thus increasing the quality as well as the quantity of the hay.

Our practical book, "Farmer's Guide," gives valuable facts for every sort of crop-raising. It is one of a number of books on successful fertilization which we send on request, free of any cost or obligation, to any farmer who will write us for them.

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3 Holbrook Chambers, Ottawa, Can.

#### Tenant's Claim for Wheat Sown

If a man rents a farm for three years, his term ending in November, and sows fall wheat the last year, can he claim the crop or any part of it, or would it all belong to the owner of the land?—G. O. (Ontario).

The tenant knows that his lease expires at a certain time and after that time he has no right to further use the land. If he sows fall wheat during the last year he does so knowing that when it is ready to harvest he will be no longer in possession of the land and that it has reverted to the owner. The tenant would not be entitled to the crop nor to any part of it. Sometimes the lease contains a provision that the tenant shall sow a certain number of acres of fall wheat in the last year of his tenancy. If the tenant has sown the wheat in mistake, possibly the owner of the land might be willing to pay him the price of the seed grain.

#### Claim for Old Debt

About five years ago a certain man left here owing me about one hundred dollars. I have ascertained that he is in Rainy River District. He has located a farm of one hundred and sixty acres and has been improving it for four or five years. Can I sell his farm to recover what he owes me?—Old Subscriber (Ont.), Air Line Junction.

You can sue him and after you have recovered judgment against him for the debt he owes you you can proceed under your judgment by execution to sell any land he owns to recover the amount of your claim against him under such judgment. We presume he has taken out his patent for the farm. You do not say when the debt became due. Possibly so many years have elapsed since it became due that it is now barred by the Statute of Limitations and that by taking advantage of that Statute he can now prevent you from recovering judgment for the amount of your claim.

#### Canadian Record of Performances

Already eight breeders of Ayrshires have made application to the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa for official supervision of the records of cows in connection with the Canadian Re-

cord of Performance, not the Dominion Record of Merit, as our Ottawa Correspondent called it in his notes of May 1st. This is encouraging and it is to be hoped that more breeders will take up this work. Copies of the rules and regulations will be sent free on application to the Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

#### Montreal Horse Show

The seventh annual Montreal Horse Show was formerly opened on May 9th by Prince Arthur of Connaught. The entries were larger than ever, including many Ontario horses. The opening promised the most successful show yet held at Montreal.

#### How Some Ontario Cows Test

The first 30-day period for weighing and testing in connection with the North Oxford Cow Testing Association has been concluded. The average of the 80 cows tested was 523 lbs. of milk, testing 3.2 per cent. of fat and yielding 27.2 lbs. of butter fat. The highest herd average was for one of these cows which averaged 880 lbs. of milk, testing 3.5 per cent. and yielding 31.3 lbs. of butter fat. The lowest herd average was 601 lbs. of milk, 3.2 per cent., and yielding 19.1 lbs. of fat, with 7 cows in the herd. The highest individual cow yield was 1429 lbs. of milk, 3.4 per cent., and yielding 48.2 lbs. of fat, and the lowest individual cow yield 280 lbs. of milk, 4.2 per cent., and yielding 11.7 lbs. of butter fat. These figures provide food for thought for every cow keeper.

#### Portable Fence Co.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Canadian Portable Fence Co. held at the office of Mr. E. R. C. Clarkson, assignee, on May 1st, the offer of Messrs. Chas. Calder, M.P.P., and Wm. Smith to purchase the assets of the company at a price that will pay creditors' claims in full and the expenses of liquidation was accepted. The fence posts made by this company are a distinct asset to fence-making and we are pleased to note that the business will be continued in able hands.

## In the Poultry Yard

### Why Turkeys Fail

An American poultry man gives the following as one of the reasons why turkeys fail:

"Immediately preceding the Thanksgiving market, a buyer drives up to the farmer's door. He wants to know how many turkeys will be ready for the coming holiday. The flock is rounded up, and inspection proves that all the early-hatched ones will do, possibly some of the old birds being included. In the flock there are some late-hatched runts, too small and too thin to be of any value for market. The buyer disposes of these, so far as he is concerned, by saying that, while they are too small to be available now, they will grow so as to be good breeders for next year. So the deal is made, all the early hatched, large, strong, vigorous birds are sacrificed to the greed for gold, and the young, puny ones kept to be the parents of the flock the coming year. Is there any other branch of the live stock business in which the breeder is so easily misled? But I believe that is just the reason why a one-time profitable industry on many a farm has been destroyed."

### Feeding Chicks

The feeding of chicks should vary according to the object in view. If they are intended to be killed at an early age as table birds, they should be forced on from the start to the finish with foods best calculated to answer that purpose, the aim being to add weight in the less time. A chicken cannot be too fat; its rapid growth should counteract that. For the first twenty-four hours at least chickens do not require feeding, the yolk absorbed at hatching supplying the necessary food for that period. After this they should be fed every two or three hours, but at regular times. For the first two days the chicks should be fed on finely chopped egg mixed with stale bread crumbs; then, as the chicks get older, they should have a little fine biscuit meal in the morning, and then a dry chick food the rest of the day. Both these foods can be bought prepared. A little green food should be given after the first week—L. W.

### The Tender Ages of Chickens

There are two periods in the growth of chickens which may be designated as dangerous periods. The first is when the chicks are from one to three weeks old, and the rapid growth of wing feathers and plumage requires considerable nourishment. At this time, and a few weeks succeeding, many chicks die because they have not proper food to sustain the great draughts made upon them. Not only must life be sustained and growth made, but feathers must be grown. Nourishing food is demanded and tomes are used during this period, and many think the battle is over; but this is where the mistake is made, for the most dangerous period arrives, and the chicks, which ought to have extra attention, are neglected for later broods. The second period of danger is when the chicks cast their first feathers and assume their mature plumage, this period being difficult to tell, as it varies in the different breeds and also in different specimens of the same breed. It usually lasts from two to eight months old. At this time there is a great draught made upon the constitution of the chick to fur-

nish the new suit of clothes. Leg weakness often appears about this time to complicate the difficulties. Of course, stout and highly-nourishing food must be given to carry the chicks through. Strong tonics and a liberal allowance of boue, and a sprinkling of sulphur occasionally in the food, are good, while bromide of potassium in the drinking water is an important item. Great care is demanded at all times, but just now a little extra care will save many chickens, which otherwise would perish, and the profits will be greater for the extra precautions taken. See to it that the chickens have all the materials Nature demands to ensure size, feathering and health, and also a good profit and pleasure in poultry keeping—C. B. Taylor.

### The Stamina of Geese

This spring I have been studying the hatching of goose eggs and the health of the young goslings. There is an impression in the minds of many that geese are hatched as easy to rear. This idea is the right one and the more I look into the question the more convinced I feel that the opposite condition is in almost all cases, if not in all, caused by interference or by care that is not of the right kind. Of course, if the geese are left to themselves they will make many mistakes in their care of their eggs. For one thing, they have been bred to lay earlier in the year than they would do in a natural state; and, again, they have been bred to lay a much greater number of eggs than they would do if they were wild. So that we must guard against the danger of the eggs becoming chilled by gathering them immediately. Also, we must not allow the goose to do as she pleases or we may find her trying to cover 20 or 40 eggs and spoiling every one. A goose cannot tell whether the eggs are fertile or whether a germ is dead in the shell, and for this reason we must test the eggs frequently, for a lifeless egg will chill the rest, and if the egg be chilled it will not hatch or, what is worse, it will make a delicate gosling. It is awkward work testing a nest full of goose eggs, but still it is an unpleasant duty that must be performed. Again, the gosling should never be helped from the shell. Though this is contrary to the advice of many breeders, I should most particularly advise that the egg be left alone. A gosling that is interfered with during the time that it should be fighting its way into the world has its stamina greatly undermined, and it will be less loss in the long run if it dies in its youth. Some breeders even break away the shell and then oil the inner lining to keep it moist. Again, I say, leave it alone. A strong gosling will be all the better for its tussel with the strong shell, and we don't want anything to do with the weak ones. If you have ever raised the hen a little from the eggs with the back of your hand you will see the goslings just as soon as their heads are free working along on their strong little necks until they find a breathing place under the hen's tail, which is always some ways from the nest litter. If you turn the eggs round towards the hen's breast you will see them working back, shell and all, until they reach the same place of safety. This is only a way of experiment, for even this is too much air for the little things.

Remember they must not be chilled.

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**BUFF ROCK, White Rock and White Wyandottes**. Eggs from winners, \$1 per 13. Write P. O. DONN, Delta, Michigan, Ont.

**JUST WHAT you are looking for in Barred Rocks and Hollanders**, Eggs \$1.00 per 13. Write for particulars. SMITH & BROWN, Columbus, Ont.

**EXTRA CHOICE**, pure Barred Plymouth Rock eggs at \$6. and \$1.00 per setting of 13. No trouble in raising small, fine, and large. H. B. ANSELMI, Farm, Bethel, Ont.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Bred direct from imported stock, Eggs for sale, Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for descriptive cards, Geo. J. MILNE, South Oshawa P.O., Ont.

**HARVEY PERKINS**, Oshawa, Ont. Buff Orpingtons, B. P. Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Eggs for sale.

**FOR SALE** Brown Leghorns, 5 hens and cock, prize stock, only \$6.50. Also white Wyandotte cock and a young hen, \$3.50. Eggs per setting \$1.00. Write, Oshawa, Ont.

**CHOICE Barred Plymouth Rock** eggs from hen selected for their perfect barring, size, and consistent laying qualities. Hatched in orchard, mated with A1 vigorous cockerels, National strain. \$1.00 per 13, or three sets for \$2. W. C. STEPHENS, Bright, Ont.

**S. C. W. LEIGHORNS**. Fine stock, excellent layers. \$1.00 per setting (13) per 100 eggs. Also Belgian hares. R. C. ALLAN, Cobourg.

**BROWN LEGHORNS**—Single comb, winners of over 100 prizes with the holding show. Eggs \$1 and \$2 per 13. W. J. PLAWLEY, Galt, Ont.

This is the most important point in rearing strong goslings. They must be kept warm until they are three weeks old. Leave them in the nest with the hen for five days at least. They will eat up egg shells, a few rolled oats and take a little water, but warmth is the thing they want. Also, five days before the goslings hatch each should be dipped slowly and gently in tepid water. This is to wash out the air cells, so that the gosling may not be suffocated by bad air, and not for purposes of moisture. The eggs may be quite moist enough but this will not harm them as they will dry off before each one is replaced under the hen. Inbreeding has less to do with the hardness of eggs than these three points. Allowing the eggs to become chilled, interfering with egg when it is shipped, and allowing the air to become impure during the time that the gosling is breaking through its shell, these three points being avoided the goslings will be as hardy as muscles.

OCTAVIA ALLEN, Ganges, B.C.



## PURE-BRED STOCK

### NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to important matters made, the sale and purchase of stock and the condition of herds and flocks that is not in the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make this the medium for conveying information as to the transfer of pure-bred animals and the condition of live stock throughout the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. The Editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

#### Roads in Bad Repair

The winter through which Ontario has recently passed has been a peculiar one in the history of the country. Never within memory has the weather remained so open with less snow on the ground during the winter months. Wheels have been in constant use during the winter, and this often with soft unfrozen ground, has left the roads in a very bad state in most parts of the country. In fact the roads, in many parts of the country, built entirely through using successive layers of gravel for many years have sustained more damage than would have resulted from ten ordinary years of neglect, and they will require a lot of repairing to put them into first-class shape.

It is too universally the case that the work done on roads is characterized by a lack of the application of the pains and brains which most farmers bring to bear on the labors which have a more directly personal interest to them. While advancement in all other lines has gone forward with leaps and bounds, the same old system of treating sick roads has been blindly followed everywhere, and the results of careful watching and experience seem to be sadly lacking. A little observation and investigation will be well repaid. In many parts of the world the maintenance of roads is only accomplished under far greater difficulties than has been the case in Ontario. In such places considerable thought has been given to the question, and a great deal has been accomplished in adding to the age of a road and the economy of keeping it in repair.

After a coat of gravel has been applied to a road, and traffic begins to run over it, it is worked down into a smooth road. As time goes on, the gravel gets worked further and further down, the gravel sinks, and the mud is either deposited on top in a slow process, or becomes worked up through the porous depth of gravel. Sometimes in old roads you will find gravel to the depth of eight or ten feet with several inches of mud on the top. The larger stone also works down more slowly than the smaller, while such sand as may be present washes off with the rains, leaving mud and large stones. A bed of broken stone, free from either large stones or sand, has a great deal more life in it than ordinary gravel. A very promising mode of treatment that has been experimented upon in several places is that of using a small admixture of ordinary lime, or of cement, with the gravel. This may be applied dry, and sprinkled over a new coat of gravel. This compound very soon settled down into a hard concrete bottom, through which no mud can work up, and from which the mud cannot readily be washed away.

There is probably no question of public interest where more general good can be done than in the appointment of inspectors to superintend the construction and repairing of our public roads. The application

of some thought to the question would certainly result in far more benefit being derived from the amount of labor and money expended on the roads than is the case at the present time.—F. W. Man on the Wing.

✽

#### Poultry Notes.

A representative of THE FARMING WORLD had the privilege of inspecting the large flock of Buff Orpingtons bred and owned by Mr. Geo. J. Milne, South Oshawa, Ont. The type of the flock shows that great care has been taken by the breeder, who has been industriously building it up for over five years from the very best imported stock. Mr. Milne will guarantee satisfaction in every particular.

Any one needing eggs for hatching would do well to write Mr. Harvey Perkins, Oshawa, Ont. His birds are first class in every particular. His plan is to give satisfaction to his customers in every case.

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#### Gossip

Mr. Francis Rensell, Cedarville, Ont., has sold the fine Clydesdale stallion Argus to Mr. D. F. Thomson, of St. Marys, Ont. Argus is the sire of the colt Celtic Laird imp. [5413], vol. 28S, which took first prize at Toronto Spring Stallion Show, 1906; second at Chicago in 1905. Argus has proven himself one of the best stock horses in Canada, and the farmers in the vicinity of St. Marys should thank Mr. D. F. Thomson for bringing in such a good stock horse.

Mr. W. F. Stephens, Secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, writes: "I have just received word from Mr. Robt. Hunter, who is at present in Scotland, that he and R. K. Ness, expected to sail from Glasgow on the 28th of April, on the S.S. Athena, of the Donaldson line, with over 100 head of Ayrshires of different ages, that are a very choice lot."

"Mr. Hunter is very hopeful that the Old Country Association will unite with us on the uniform scale of points for judging Ayrshires. He met their representatives in conference and discussed the matter over in a friendly way, and appointed a com-

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam




**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**  
**A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure For**  
 Curb, Spinal, Sweney, Gapes, Hoax, Strained Tendons, Fourcra, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other horse troubles. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Bitchgrass, Removes all Bunches from Hooves or Cattle, and is a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. It is Inexpensive. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. It is \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Write for descriptive circular, containing full address.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

## You Can't Cut Out

A HOG SPRAIN OR  
TENDONITIS, BUT

# ABSORBINE



will clean them off, and you work the horse some time. Does not blister or irritate the leg. Will cure you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Buy direct from the Manufacturer, \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Write for descriptive circular, containing full address.

W. F. YOUNG, P.O. F.,  
71 Montreal Street, Springfield, Mass.  
Canadian Agents: LYMAN BROS. & Co., Montreal

mittee to deal with the matter. We expect to hear from them at an early date.

The following well known breeders compose their committee: Alex. Cross, of Knockdown (secretary), convener; T. C. Lindsay, Aitkenbrae, Monkton; Thomas Howie, Fairfield Mains, Monkton; A. W. Montgomerie, Lessenock, Ochiltree; William Winter, Drumside, Coylton; James Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock; John Cochran, Nethercrag, Kilmarnock; Robert Lees, Langs, Ayr.—W. F. Stephens, Secretary-treasurer.

The following sales by American Holstein breeders have been made to Ontario breeders during the first week of May: Linn Oatkas, 2d, Oatka Beauty, Oatka Lass 2d, A. L. Chandler to H. A. Lester, Burford, Count-

## RIVER VIEW FARM

ROBERT CLARKE, Importer and Breeder of Chester White Swine. Pigs shipped not akin to each other. For prices and particulars write

ROBERT CLARKE, 41 Cooper street, Ottawa

## Oak Lodge Yorkshires

A large herd of choice Pigs of all ages on hand, quality guaranteed. No other herd has such a record in the show ring, covering several years. Oak Lodge type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Correspondence solicited.

J. E. BRETHER, BURGESS, ONT.

**CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA.** Winner of Championship at leading shows for several years. Splendid importations of new blood the championship winners of England. Young pigs, imported and home-bred for sale. Pens at Ingleton, near Toronto. W. H. DURHAM, Box 105, Toronto.

ess Calamity Clay, D. M. Parks to J. M. Joyce, Napanee. Genevieve Lucia Pieterje DeKool, D. M. on Fair to Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg. Lady Oats Pieterje, A. L. Chandler to W. H. Simmons, New Durham; Toskey 2, A. L. & Chas. F. Chandler to W. H. Simmons, New Durham; Urnie Alforetta, A. L. & Chas. E. Chandler to W. H. Simmons, New Durham. Duke Varcoe Beryl Wayne, Henry A. Cornell to H. E. George, Crampton.

The 21st annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America will be held at Syracuse, N.Y., on June 6th.

Mr. A. P. Westervelt writes: "The next Provincial Winter Fair will be held at Guelph, Ontario, December 10th to 14th, 1906.

The following are some interesting facts regarding the last fair: Number of entries, 5,017; cash prizes paid by cheque, \$7,730; silver medals, prizes paid by order on contributor, \$305.00; special prizes other than cash, value, \$700.00; passes issued to members of Farmers' Institutes and Live Stock Association, 3,000.

The practical lectures are most important features of the fair; a total of 25 lectures were delivered at the different morning, afternoon and evening sessions.

Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ont., write: "Our sheep have wintered very successfully. We fully believe our lambs, on a whole, this year are better than any we have ever had. Besides, they have excellent quality, but there is good reason for such, for they are mostly sired by our imported ram, which was champion at Toronto exhibition last year.

Our yearling rams and ewes are also practically all sired by an imported ram. Moreover, we possess some yearling rams which, in regard to quality and size, are so good that they ought to form a very strong offering in flock-leaders for the fall trade.

We intend to bring out another large importation this year through the agency of the well known John Milton, and hope to exhibit again at the various fairs of Canada and eastern United States."

Mr. Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, has sold his Holstein bull, Count Calamity Wayne King, to D. M. Parks, of Hawley.

Messrs. John Boag & Sons, Ravenshoe, Ont., have sold their big, durable black Clydesdale stallion, Lord Durham, to Mr. B. Rothwell, Hillside Farm, Ottawa, for a good price. Lord Durham is sired by Lord Fauntleroy and has five recorded dams. He was shown as a foal, twice as a yearling and once as a two-year-old in Scotland, and was never beaten, winning among other prizes silver medal at Hamilton as best Clydesdale on the grounds. At the late Toronto Spring Stallion Show he was among the selected ones with the ringside and secured 4th place. Mr. Rothwell, who was one of the first importers of Clydesdales to Canada, is to be congratulated upon his purchase.

Of the ten horses shown by Messrs. Boag at the Spring Stallion Show all are sold but a couple of two-year-olds.

Mr. Glynn Williams, an extensive ranch owner and Shorthorn breeder in the Argentine Republic, has presented to the Iowa Agricultural College a \$300 trophy to be competed for each year by the members of the senior class in live stock judging. The student ranking highest in his

daily work will have his name engraved on the trophy for the year in question.

#### Scotch Clydesdale Stud Book

The 28th volume of the Clydesdale Stud Book has just been issued by the Editing Committee of the Clydesdale Horse Society. For some years, when the export trade was dull, the yearly volumes of the Society showed a tendency to get smaller and smaller. But of late years there has been a marked revival in the demand for Clydesdales abroad, and the improved state of matters is reflected in the last few issues, which have again shown a tendency to increase in size. The present volume is the largest that has been issued for a considerable time, extending, as it does, to nearly 800 pages, and containing a record of no fewer than 2263 pedigrees—1041 of additional produce, 771 of matings with produce, and 451 of stallions. These figures are all up from last year's number; in fact this year's figures almost touch those for volume 14, which practically reached high-water mark, so far as registration, and perhaps also the prosperity of the breed, is concerned. It is mentioned in the preface to the volume that the number of horses and mares exported during 1905 was 652, as compared with 563 in 1904. The exports in 1905 were distributed as follows:—Canada, 485; U.S.A., 61; South America, 53; Russia, 16; Italy, 17; Australia, 12; South Africa, 5; and New Zealand, 4. Canada was therefore by a good way the best cus-

## If You Have Lost Your Colts

Last year, why should you do so again? It can be prevented by using

#### WILHELM'S BROOD MARE SPECIFIC

It will guarantee a good, strong, healthy foal, will prevent big losses and running naval. Don't wait till your mare has foaled—treat her now. Price \$1.50; special rates for three or more.

Impotent and indifferent sires successfully treated. Why have a stallion that will only leave 25 or 40% if you may have 50 or 75%? For terms apply

J. WILHELM, V.S.

Specialist on Generation

Lock Box 175 SHAKESPEAR, Ont.

**Fistol and Poll Evil Cure**

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with FLEMING'S Fistol and Poll Evil Cure

Even bad cases that skilled doctors have abandoned, can be cured with this simple, safe, and reliable medicine. Just a little attention every fifth day will cure the worst cases in thirty days. Cures most cases within thirty days, therefore the cure is quick and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's 'Vet-Pack'

**Veterinary Advice:** Write on a separate page, stating date, name, address, and number of animals, and send to Fleming's, London, England. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 71 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

**VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.** \$1200 year and upwards can be made taking VET. course. No previous knowledge necessary. Send for simple English. Diploma granted, positions obtained. All particulars given with each set. Satisfaction guaranteed. Particulars from Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Ont.

tomers for the year, and is likely to continue so for some time to come. The volume is attractively printed and bound, and the detailed information given is exceedingly useful for reference purposes. Two portraits are given in the volume, viz., those of Mr. Marshall's Hiawatha Godolphin, 12602, and the late Mr. Wm. Park's Rocadora the male and female Cawdor Cup winners respectively last year. The portrait of the former is by Messrs. Brown & Co., Lanark, and of the latter by Mr. Chas. Reid, Wishaw.—North British Agriculturist.

#### Sir Wilfrid Lawson on "Canadian"

The following lines were scribbled in pencil by Sir Wilfrid Lawson on the back of his order paper during the debate on the Canadian Cattle Bill.—We are all for free trade, the truest that's made.

And for it we'll steadfastly battle; But beyond all deception we must have exception

When it comes to Canadian cattle. With plattades loud we will dazze the crowd.

As from platform and husting we rattle;

But please to take note when it comes to a vote.

We'll keep our Canadian cattle.

Yes, for free trade we'll shout, write letters, and spout,

And indulge in sublime tittle-tattle; But be certain of this, we never will miss.

To vote our Canadian cattle.

#### The Woodbine Races

The horses in training for the annual spring meet of the Ontario Jockey Club, which takes place at the Woodbine, Toronto, May 19th to June 2nd, give promise of some stirring events for the lovers of a good horse race. The King's Plate will be run on Saturday, May 19th, at 4.30 p.m. This is an historic event in Canada and brings to the front our very best horses.

#### Some Holstein Tests

Sixteen additional official tests are reported by G. W. Clemens, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, as follows: All these tests were made under the supervision of Prof. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, and their correctness is vouched for by him. The amounts of milk and butter fat are given, the amount of butter is estimated on the basis of 85.7 per cent. fat:

1. Daisy Texal 2nd (1937), at 10y. 3m. 16d.; milk 454 lbs.; fat 14.78 lbs.; butter 17.24 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.
2. Bontje Pieterje Belle Paul, at 5y. 8m. 29d.; milk 372.64 lbs.; fat 13.91 lbs.; butter 16.61 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.
3. Daisy Albino DeKool (3098), at 5y. 8m. 29d.; milk 372.64; fat 13.91 lbs.; butter 16.22 lbs. Owner, Walburn Rivers, Folders' Corners, Ont.
4. Beauty's Queen (2662), at 5y. 8m. 12d.; milk 420.5 lbs.; fat 15.50 lbs.; butter 16.17 lbs. Owner, P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont.
5. Ideal DeKool (3134), at 5y. 9m. 1d.; milk 409.27 lbs.; fat 13.81 lbs.; butter 16.11 lbs. Owner, A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.
6. Lady Guillemette (2548), at 5y. 9m. 17d.; milk 401.12 lbs.; fat 13.43 lbs.; butter 15.66 lbs. Owner, A. C. Hallman.
7. Maud of Kent 6th (2905), at 7y. 3m. 29d.; milk 349.3 lbs.; fat 13.34 lbs.; butter 15.56 lbs. Owner, P. D. Ede.
8. Faultless Queen DeKool (5794), at 6y. 3m. 27d.; milk 496.6 lbs.; fat

13.16 lbs.; butter 15.35 lbs. Owner, G. Rice.

9. Princess Calamity Clay (3557), at 4y. 9m. 22d.; milk 474.03 lbs.; fat 16.3 lbs.; butter 18.69 lbs. Owner, Walburn Rivers.

10. Roselem (3357), at 4y. 8m. 29d.; milk 332.37 lbs.; fat 11.82 lbs.; butter 13.79 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.

11. Lady Waldorf DeKol (4048), at 2y. 4m. 25d.; milk 423.75 lbs.; fat 12.57 lbs.; butter 14.66 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown.

12. Daisy Albino DeKol's Duchess (4239), at 3y. 8m. 15d.; milk 412 lbs.; fat 12.15 lbs.; butter 14.17 lbs. Owner, Walburn Rivers.

13. Johanna Wayne DeKol (4826), at 3y. 10m. 25d.; milk 322.12 lbs.; fat 10.88 lbs.; butter 12.69 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown.

14. Emma DeKol (4196), at 3y. 9m. 14d.; milk 331.63 lbs.; fat 10.27 lbs.; butter 11.98 lbs. Owner, W. W. Brown.

15. Iolena Fairmont Isoco (5022), at 3y. 5m. 22d.; milk 323.59 lbs.; fat 9.44 lbs.; butter 11.01 lbs. Owner, Walburn Rivers.

16. Lady Roberts 2nd (4703), at 2y. 1m. 19d.; milk 304.71 lbs.; fat 8.98 lbs.; butter 10.47 lbs. Owner, F. C. Pettit & Son, Burgessville, Ont.

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#### A Noted Clydesdale Breeder Dead

Col. Robert Holloway, well known in name at least to many Canadians and known personally to Clydesdale breeders on both sides of the water, passed away recently at his home at Alexis, Ill. No man on this continent has done more for the Clydesdale horse than he. Horses of his breeding were always in demand and commanded good prices. His chief success centered round the work of Old Cedric, a son of the famous Prince of Wales. The Clydesdale mare, Her Pretty Sel', bought for the Ontario Agricultural College at the Davies sale last February, was bred by Col. Holloway at Durham town and was sired by the celebrated Cedric.

Col. Holloway was a splendid type of the cultured Southern gentleman, having had Kentucky as the place of his birth and receiving his early education in that state. He was a remarkable man in many ways, but is best known because of his valuable services to live stock breeders.

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#### High Priced Drafters

A cartload of drafters averaging something less than 2000 pounds each recently sold at auction on Chicago market for \$350 each for the 20 head. This is about \$35 more than the best average ever paid before on Chicago market for a similar number. The top price was \$1000 paid for a pair of geldings by Armour & Co.

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#### Special Ottawa Correspondence

Ottawa, May 7.

Sheriff A. Hager, one of the best known stockmen of Eastern Ontario, disposed of his purebred Shorthorn herd on May 2nd in a dispersion sale at his farm at Plantaganet, Ont. Bellevue stock farm, as it is appropriately called, has been devoted to the raising of purebred stock for over thirty-five years, and, as stated in the advance lists, was until a few years ago the only place in the County of Prescott in which they were bred. Although there was a fair crowd and a capable auctioneer, prices realized did not reach the levels they should have done, considering the class of stock. The Isabella strain



## Cure that Logy Look

If your horse is in poor condition, if his appetite is not good, if he is nervous and fretful, troubled with cough or cold, with inflammation of the lungs or bowels, or if he has swollen glands of the throat, don't be uneasy, just give him a few doses of AMERICAN HORSE TONIC and you will soon have a well horse again. It cures all those ailments and keeps horses in the best possible condition. Work horses do more work, driving horses have more spirit and better life when HORSE TONIC is used. It cures that logy look and increases the value of every horse to your stable. Sold by dealers. If yours doesn't have it, order from us direct.

Write for FREE "Horse Comfort" booklet; if you keep cows, ask for the book, "THE CURE OF A LOST COW." Send for the books today. Dairy Association Co., Mrs. Lyndonville, Vt.

## American Horse Tonic



## CAIRN BROGIE

The home of **The Matchless MacQueen**, and more of America's Champions than all others combined. **Breeders of CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS** **GRAHAM BROS., - - Clarendon, Ont.** P. O. and Sta., C.P.R. 25 Miles East of Toronto.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

## NEW IMPORTATION

I have landed one of the best importations of **Clydesdales, Shires and Hackney Stallions**, mares and fillies, ever landed in America. They are got by such sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Upland Time, Marcellus, Pride of London and others, Scotland's greatest sires. Mares and fillies all bred in Scotland to the best obtainable. Have size and quantity, and I am offering these at just one-half less than other importers are asking for theirs. For full particulars write.

**DUGALD ROSS, Streetsville, Ont.**

be a capable judge. Prominent among the exhibitors were: Thomas Campbell, of Smith's Falls; Alfred Cavanagh; H. J. Strong; J. L. P. McLaren; W. R. Moodie, and others. In the heavy draught teams over 3000 pounds, James Armour took first; for the same class under 2000 pounds, T. H. Fretton captured the red ticket. Other red tickets were as follows: Clyde stallion, under three years, T. Campbell, Smith's Falls; under three, Patrick Cominsky, Percheron stallion, Neil Blair, Shire, A. Cavanagh; Standardbred stallion, J. A. Kerr; Hackney stallion, J. L. P. McLaren; Draught brood mare, T. McLaren; Standardbred, J. A. Kerr. Pair carriage horses, over 5 hands, F. W. Hall; under 13½ hands, Frank McClean; pair high steppers, C. J. Sewell; single roadster trotter, T. J. Devlin; pacer, E. Covell, Lombardy; tandem, F. W. Hall; saddle horse, C. J. Sewell; hurdle, A. B. Moodie.

Under government auspices a live stock sale of purebred Shorthorns was held at North Bay a few days ago and seventeen males and seven females were distributed. Prices averaged \$40 to \$85 for males and \$60 to \$80 for females. In regard to age, the males ranged from 8 to 20 months and the females from 15 months to 4 years.

The total offering was a little more than sufficient to supply the demand and the last few animals went at low prices. But the distribution of the stock in a district where not much of the best blood has yet found its way will be very beneficial in raising the general standard and will in itself create a future demand for good stock. J. B. Spencer, Deputy Live Stock Commissioner, who arranged the sale, and G. M. MacRae, of the live stock branch, gave addresses; also A. G. Browning and Jno. Bright.

Among the purchasers were the following farmers and stockmen: Alexander Dupont, Mattawa; W. Martyn, North Bay; W. N. Murphy, Mattawa; A. Rose, Bonfield; W. D. Parks, North Bay; Joseph Alton, Powassan; H. Chapman, Nipissing; R. McLeod, North Bay; James Shields, Lake Tatam; W. F. Clark, Powassan; David Adams, Lanclair; E. A. Burrows, Mattawa; W. J. Tison, Bark's Falls; John Anderson, Kells; A. O'Druskey, Granite Hill; Charles Bridgen, Bonfield.

#### Passed

Following are the results of the first and second year examinations at the Ontario Agricultural College, held during the month of April. The arrangement is in the order of proficiency:

#### FIRST YEAR

1. H. Siret, Rossau; 2. H. B. Webster, Science Hill; 3. A. McLaren, Edinburgh, Scotland; 4. W. R. Thompson, Deseronto; 5. A. G. Tarney, Belgium; 6. W. M. Waddell, Kerwood; 7. W. Strong, Guelph; 8. H. W. McGill, Everett; 9. G. H. Cutler, Burnam; 10. R. B. Cooley, Canton; 11. C. F. E. H. Ewen, Byron; 12. C. A. Lawrence, Stratford; 13. H. C. Duff, Doblington; 14. R. J. Allen, Toronto; 15. R. H. Jenkinson, To-

ronto; 16. P. E. Angle, Forks Road; 17. I. F. Law, Solina; 18. W. Jackson, Filton; 19. J. E. Lang, Devon, Eng.; 20. B. G. Palmer, Norwich; 21. W. J. Irvine, Hobernchell; 22. D. McKenzie, Vancouver, B.C.; 23. R. A. Boddy, Toronto; 24. F. G. Lewis, Toronto; 25. K. Fraser, Fitzroy Harbor; 26. W. I. Holtermann, Brantford; 27. A. Feather, Brantford; 28. D. E. McRae, Cumberland; 29. G. C. Smye, Ayr; 30. J. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove; 31. F. H. Ingram, Groves End; 32. M. Campbell, Zimmerman; 33. R. Moore, Norwich; 34. E. L. Hodgins, Portage du Fort; 35. R. C. Fowler, Emerald; 36. G. Cunningham, Oil Springs; 37. R. N. Bray, Nashville; 38. W. E. Palmer, Marshville; 39. E. W. Stavford, Toronto; 40. W. E. J. Edwards, Balsam; 41. J. D. Tothill, London, Eng.; 42. C. Duffy, Nauwigewauk, N.B.; 43. H. Hoy, South Swansea, Mass.; 44. F. W. Allen, Churchill; 45. A. Timpany, Calton; 46. N. J. Shopland, North Saanich, B.C.; 47. T. M. Savage, Guelph; 48. D. T. Bell, Guelph Station (\*12); 49. R. C. Treherne, Surrey, Eng.; 50. S. Carr, Sarnia; 51. G. Manton, Eglington; 52. J. Laughland, Hartney, Man.; 53. J. M. Reyles, Monte Video, Uruguay; 54. G. Diaz, Spain; 55. D. M. Oliver, Toronto; 56. R. W. Dawson, Toronto; 57. G. T.

Prinsep, Freeman; 58. J. L. James, Argentine Republic; 59. J. Iwanami, Japan; 60. F. T. Yeo, Rickmans Corners; 61. E. Leslie, Esquimaux; 62. W. F. Potter, Manotick; 63. N. H. McConkey, Bayham; 64. W. L. Kerr, Jamaica (\*11); 65. W. A. Boutwell, Barrie (\*12); 66. C. Foyston, Mississauga (\*5, 12); 67. G. H. Swellridge, Nottinghamshire, Eng.; 68. O. Murray Brown, Gloucester, Eng. (\*11, 12); 69. M. R. Burritt, Stratford; 70. W. Ryan, Surrey, Eng.; 71. J. A. Campbell, Lawrence Station; 72. M. G. Stock, Toronto (Civ. 11); 73. M. S. Sproat, Maudswood (\*2, 4); 76. A. DeCordova, Kingston, Jamaica (\*6, 12); 77. C. Moodie, St. George (\*2, 12); 78. W. N. Sharm, Winnipeg (\*5, 12); 79. D. McKenzie, Galt; 80. E. Robinson, Inkerman; 81. L. Evans, Lawrence Station (\*2, 5); 82. N. H. McIntyre, Paisley (\*4, 12, 11); 83. J. Morewood, Englewood, N. J. (\*1, 2); 84. I. B. Cooper, Toronto; 85. A. D. Campbell, Strathroy; 86. E. H. Walker, Terra Nova; 87. E. F. Coke, Jamaica; 88. J. A. Stevenson, Montreal.

The above who are marked thus (\*) are required to take supplemental examinations in the subjects indicated.

1. Grammar and Composition; 2. Mathematics; 3. Bookkeeping; 4. Chemistry; 5. Botany; 6. Zoology; 8. Dairying; 10. Apiculture; 11. Vet. Anatomy; 12. Vet. Materia Medica.

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McLennan, Trafalgar (\*2); 31. L. A. Bowes, Strathnairn (\*2); 32. E. K. Glidden, Compton, Que.; 33. A. W. Sirett, Rosseau; 34. F. Middleton, Clinton; 35. W. C. Owen, Thornton; 36. J. H. Weaver, Westfield, N.Y.; 37. B. R. Nagtany, Toronto; 38. N. Foster, Toronto (\*3, 4); 39. G. C. Goulding, Toronto; 40. D. M. Johnson, London (\*4, 5); 41. J. Woods, Weston; 42. W. H. Young, Torquay, Eng. (\*6); 43. N. M. Ballantyne, Stratford (\*2, 4); 44. N. Evens, Randolph; 45. W. L. Bengough, Toronto (\*6); 46. C. G. Gregory, Port Dalhousie (\*2); 47. E. V. Lawson, Dunlop (\*4); 48. T. B. Chisholm, Hamilton (\*4, 10); 49. J. G. Harvey, Guelph (\*2, 11); 50. G. Hibberd, New Windsor, Pa. (\*12); 51. W. Baker, Walkerton (\*13, 8, 5).

Those marked thus (\*) are required to take supplemental examinations in the subjects indicated.

2. Bacteriology; 3. Plant Pathology; 4. Dairying; 5. Vet. Pathology; 6. Electricity; 8. Organic Chemistry; 10. Botany; 11. Agric. Chemistry; 12. Thesis; 13. Animal Chemistry.

## SCHOLARSHIPS

First Year—English and Mathematics, H. C. Duff, Dobbington, Ont.; Physical Science, H. F. Webster, Science Hill, Ont.; Biological Science, A. McLaren, Edinburgh, Scotland; Agricultural Science, H. Sirett, Rosseau, Ont.

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A square deal and a reasonable price.

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See large ad.

**THOS. MERCER**, Markdale, Ont.  
See large ad.

**GEO. G. STEWART**, Howick, Que.  
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## Publishers' Desk

(Continued from Page 359.)

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## Market Review and Forecast

### The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, May 15th, 1906. General trade conditions continue healthy and the outlook is bright. Country trade is improving. Money appears to be scarce and call money is in demand at 5½ to 6 per cent.

#### WHEAT

The wheat market rules steady at the higher quotations of last issue. Ontario No. 2 white is offered here at 81c bid, and No. 2 mixed at 81c bid outside. Goose is quoted at 77c outside. On Toronto farmers' market fall wheat is quoted at 80c to 81c, goose at 75c and spring at 74c per bushel. Prices have advanced a little on flour and on the whole it looks as if present wheat values would be maintained. Crop prospects, however, are bright, and this may affect the market. The Washington crop report for May 1st shows the condition of winter wheat as 91, which is an improvement on last year, as the estimated yield is larger, although the acreage decreased 6 per cent. The winter crop in Ontario never looked better at this season, and though the weather has been cold it gives prospect of a big yield. Western Canada is aiming at a 150,000,000 bushel wheat crop this year.

#### COARSE GRAINS

The coarse grain market rules steady. The oat market keeps firm, with sales at Montreal at 38c to 41½c. Here the market rules steady at 36½ to 38c at outside points. On Toronto far-

mers' market oats bring 41c per bushel. Barley is quoted here at 50c to 51c and peas at 81½c outside. Corn is quoted here at 62c for No. 2 yellow in car lots on track Toronto. Bran and shorts continue strong and at high prices. Bran is quoted here at \$21.50 and shorts at \$22 per ton in carload lots Toronto.

#### HAY AND STRAW

The London, Eng. market is reported firmer for Canadian clover mixed. At Montreal, though market is quiet, prices rule steady at \$9 to \$9.50 for No. 1, \$8 to \$8.50 for No. 2, \$6.50 to \$7 for clover mixed and \$6 for clover in car lots on track. Here the market rules steady at \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 1 timothy and \$7.50 for No. 2 in car lots on track. On Toronto farmers' market No. 1 timothy sells at \$13 to \$15.50 and mixed or clover at \$9 to \$10 per ton.

Baled straw on the farmers' market is quoted at \$10 and loose at \$6.50. Baled straw in car lots on track is quoted at \$5.50 to \$6.

#### POULTRY AND EGGS

The egg market is firmer and has a strong under tone. On this market they are hardly sufficient to supply the demand. New laid are quoted at 16½c to 17c in case lots and on the farmers' market at 17c to 19c. Picklers are complaining that eggs are too dear for their requirements.

Good chickens are wanted, but there

is little or no business passing. Choice chickens are quoted at 15c to 16c per lb. to the trade.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS

The cheese market seems to be holding its own pretty well. Prices for new cheese still average nearly 11c, though last week's local market quotations show a variation of from 10½c to 10½c at London, up to 11½c at Brockville, on the same day (May 12th). This seems like a wider variation than there should be between these two points. The English market is quiet at a decline of 1s. Stocks are light and holders are not pushing sales.

The English butter market is firm at an advance of 1s. 6d. and holders are not pushing sales at the advance. Canadian creamery is quoted at 92s. to 94s. At Montreal the market is steady. At Quebec points creamery butter at the end of last week sold at 20c to 20½c. The ruling figure here is 20c to 21c for creamery prints and 19c to 20c for solids, and 17c to 18c for the best dairy.

#### WOOL

Wool receipts are increasing. There is reported to be a large supply of unwashed wool throughout the country for which 16c to 17c is quoted. American buyers have cleaned up the old crop of wool here, though dealers here are not looking for any upward movement in the new clip. Washed wool brings 25c per lb.

#### LIVE STOCK

The cattle trade does not appear to be in a very satisfactory condition. Drovers claim that they have lost more money during the past month

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### NURSERY STOCK

"WANTED—Men possessing character and fair ability to sell to farmers and townpeople, pay weekly. By applying to address below, reliable company. We are not in the book, Tea or Medicine business. I. J. NICHOLSON, 40 Wellington St., East, Toronto, Ont.

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CEMENT Workers: Handmade, saves dollars, 30,000 words, 10-cent edition, 60 cents per copy. EMERSON TUTTIS, Box 718, Welland, Ont.

### HELP WANTED

YOUNG MEN wanted to learn telegraphy and qualify for positions on Canadian railways; pay to sixty dollars per month; positions secured. DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY AND RAILROADING, Toronto, Ont.

than they have made, while values received in Great Britain for Canadian cattle are not sufficient to recoup exporters for freight and expenses plus the purchase value of their stock. These and other factors combined to make last week's cattle trade on both the Junction and Toronto markets the most unsatisfactory experienced for some time, especially for the medium and commoner grades of cattle. The choicer sorts maintained the price pretty well, but there are very few of them offering. One or two choice animals for export fetched as high as \$5.25, but as a rule \$3.15 is the limit. The regular quotations for exporters are: Choice \$4.90 to \$5.10, medium \$4.50 to \$4.75, bulls \$3.50 to \$4 and cows \$2.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. Trade for all classes of butchers' cattle has ruled slightly with prices easy. Choice quality, however, is in fair demand. Quotations run as follows: Picked lots \$4.60 to \$4.80, good to choice \$4.40 to \$4.60, fair to good \$3.75 to \$4, and other quality from \$3.50 to \$3.30 per cwt. Few stockers and feeders are offering, though some were sold during the week for butchers' purposes. Farmers do not seem to be buying largely for feeding purposes, though this might be the time to get into the game. Quotations rule steady, with an easier tone, in sympathy with the market for butchers' and exporters, as follows: Short-keep feeders, \$4.75 to \$4.85; heavy feeders, \$4.40 to \$4.90; medium, \$2.50 to \$3.50; bulls, \$2 to \$2.75; good stockers run at \$1.75 to \$4, light at \$1.25 to \$1.75; rough common, \$2 to \$2.75; and bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50. Trade in milk cows is quiet at \$30 to \$60 each. The run of calves has been heavy, with prices well maintained at \$3.50 to \$6 per cwt.

Eighty-five carloads of stock were delivered at the Union Stock Yards,

Toronto Jet. market, yesterday. Exporters sold at \$4.65 to \$4.90, with some choice ones selling as high as \$5.15. The best butchers' cattle brought from \$4.60 to \$4.85 per cwt. The market for sheep and lambs rules steady, with a firm tone for sheep. Export ewes are quoted at \$5 to \$5.25; bucks, \$4 to \$4.50, and culls at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt. Grain fed yearling lambs sell at \$6.75 to \$7.25 and barnyards at \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. Spring lambs rule steady at \$3 to \$6 per cwt.

The hog market has a slightly easier tendency and \$7 per cwt. for select and \$6.25 for lights and fats are the ruling quotations.

### HORSES

The horse market continues strong and active, with the demand exceeding the supply. Workers are eagerly snapped up. High-class carriage horses, though badly wanted, are not forthcoming. Prevailing prices at the Repository, Toronto, are as follows: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$180; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$125 to \$135; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$320 to \$600; delivery horses, 1400 to 1500 lbs., \$140 to \$180; general purpose and express horses, 1200 to 1250 lbs., \$165 to \$190; draught horses, 1350 to 1750 lbs., \$170 to \$225; serviceable second-hand workers, \$60 to \$75; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$50 to \$80. Dalgetty's sale of ponies on May 9th was a great success. They sold all the way from \$125 up to \$200 and over for stallions.

### Harding's Shortorns Sell Well

Mr. F. W. Harding's sale of Short-horns, held at Waukesha, Wis., last week, brought good prices. Thirty-nine head sold for \$14,540, or an average of \$372.50 each. No extreme prices were reached, the top figure being \$625 and only one animal sold under

\$100, so that healthy and legitimate values ruled throughout. The top price paid, \$825, was given by A. Chrystal, Marshall, Mich., for the yearling bull Village Sultan, a son of the great Whitehall Sultan, and out of the Critchshank Village Blossom cow Village Lassie, by the Dutch-bred bull Best of Archers. The top for females was \$750, paid by H. M. Saunders, Farmington, Minn., for the Canadian-bred cow Nelly Bucking-ham, a descendant of the Chicksbank-Buckingham tribe, and sired by the prize-winning Knuckle Duster.

Messrs. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., purchased the cow Victoria of Anoka, sire Golden Banner, for \$500.

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For Ladies and Gentlemen Specially for the Hair Dressing and Haircutting Parties

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### Daily Talks by the EMPIRE Dairy Maid—No. 1.

If you know for sure that one cream separator is a great deal better—  
—better for you—than all other separators?  
If you know for sure that some one of them would make more dollars for you than any of the others, you'd be pretty sure to insist upon having that one, wouldn't you?  
Well, I know that the

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**You ought to know the facts.**

**Improved Frictionless Empire**

is the cream separator that will make the least work for you, save you the most labor, give you the most milk, and cost you the least satisfaction and make the most dollars for you.

And I want the chance of proving it to you.

If you are interested, for when you buy a separator you are just as anxious to get the best as the manufacturers are to sell an EMPIRE.

How am I going to prove it?

It is not an easy thing to do on paper, because every manufacturer and every agent is continually claiming that he has the only cream separator worthy the slightest consideration. They can use just as strong arguments on paper, as I can. Between us you are apt to get confused. But you need not depend upon what any of us say.

You can find out for yourself. If you will only examine an EMPIRE you can see how simple in construction it is; you can feel how much more easily it turns; you see how much more quickly and smoothly it can be cleaned; you can see for yourself that you can be pretty sure from your examination that it will last longer, give less trouble and require fewer repairs than any other, simply because it is so much simpler in construction.

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It is not a gamble, not an experiment, not a chance, BUT A TEST, and a test that leads to absolute, sure conviction, to assurance, to POSITIVE KNOWLEDGE that Vio-Ore is the best medicine on earth for sick and ailing, poor, thin, weak, debilitated, worn-out, rheumatism, stomach-tortured, kidney-tortured men and women. It is a test that leads to unsalable certainty that Vio-Ore IS THE RIGHT MEDICINE for him or her who makes the test, a test that leads to our pay and Vio-Ore's popularity. THAT IS WHY WE TAKE THE RISK.

## YOU DON'T RISK

ONE SINGLE SOLITARY RED CENT. You must spend 2 cents for a stamp to write for it or we cannot know that you need it, but we will return a 2-cent stamp to you after 30 days if you ask us for it. We want the test to be ABSOLUTELY, ENTIRELY AND COMPLETELY FREE OF ANY COST TO YOU if Vio-Ore does not help you. We do not want to incur you one single penny unless the 30-DAY TREATMENT BENEFITS YOU, unless it proves Vio-Ore the remedy for your ills, as it has proved the remedy for the ills of so many thousands of others. WE DON'T WANT A NICKEL OF YOUR HARD-EARNED MONEY unless you are glad, willing, happy and proud to send it to us for what Vio-Ore accomplishes for you. THEN WE WANT OUR TAX AND DESERVE IT, but not otherwise. We take absolutely all of the risk. We leave it entirely for you to decide, entirely for you to say whether or not we have saved you your food or special offer, read what Vio-Ore is, READ WHAT IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED FOR OTHERS, and write today for the \$1.00 package on 30 days' trial.

Owes His Life to V.-O.  
CIVINA, Cal.—I owe to Vio-Ore that I am here to-day. For eight years I have suffered from Kidney Trouble, and can honestly say that I never knew a woff day. I became so blinded and fat it was burdensome to me to make any exertion, and a continual pain about my Hears never left me. In addition I was tortured



with Rheumatic Pains, and even my Digestive Organs were diseased, acute attacks of cramps and neuritic pains of the stomach being so severe as to threaten death. I gradually became weaker and weaker, and even thought me past recovery. At this period I was persuaded to try Vio-Ore. I began to improve and soon became in the course of a few weeks a well man and have continued so ever since, I am able to do the hardest kind of manual labor. My heart never gives me any uneasiness, and my cramps, pains and fat are things of the past. A. T. SHERMAN.

## 30-DAY TRIAL OFFER

IF YOU ARE SICK we want to send you \$1.00 package of Vio-Ore, the great healer from the earth's veins, enough for 30 days' use, postpaid, and we want to send you 25¢ pay for trial. We don't want your money, we want you to try it, just want a letter from you asking for it, and will be glad to send it to you. We take absolutely all the risk—we take all chances. You don't risk a penny! All we ask that you send V.-O. for 30 days and pay us \$1.00, but we help you, if you are satisfied that it has done you more than \$100 worth of positive, actual, visible good. Otherwise you pay nothing, we ask nothing, we want nothing. Can you not spare 10 minutes during the next 30 days to try it? Can you not give 5 minutes to write for 5 minutes to properly receive it upon arrival, and 5 minutes each day for 30 days to use it. That is all it takes. Cannot you give 10 minutes to insure for you new health, new strength, new blood, new force, new energy, vigor, life and happiness. You are to be the Judge. We are satisfied with your decision, are perfectly willing to trust to your honor, to your judgment, as to whether or not V.-O. has benefited you. Read what Vio-Ore is, and write today for a dollar package on this most liberal trial offer.

## From the Earth's Veins to Your Veins

Vio-Ore is an ore substance, a combination of minerals mined from the crevices from the Earth's veins. It contains iron, sulphur and manganese, three properties most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package of the ORE, mixed with a quart of water, equals in medicinal strength and positive value the gallons of the powerful mineral waters of the globe, drunk fresh at the springs. The mineral properties which give to the waters of the world their medicinal value in Vio-Ore come from the rock of MINERAL ORE through which water forces the way to its outlet, only a very small proportion of the medicinal power in the ORE being absorbed by the liquid. Vio-Ore is a combination of these medicinal-bearing minerals, powdered and pulverized, resulting only the addition of water to make a most remarkable healing and curing draught. Thousands have pronounced it the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Stiff Neck, Rheumatic Blood, Stomach Troubles, Muscular Disorders, Anemia, Dropsy, Catarrh of Any Part, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Disorders, Nervous Prostration, General Debility,

## Three in a Family Cured by V.-O.

Read the Following Letter—It Shows Why Vio-Ore Can Be Sent Out to Everyone on Our "No Benefit, No Pay" Plan—V.-O. Does the Work—That's Why.

We owe much to Vio-Ore, my husband, my brother and myself, and in recommending it to our friends and neighbors we try only to repay a small part of the debt. For many years I suffered with a sore back; it hurt me to bend it, to pick up something from the floor; at times the pain would be so bad I could hardly move. Then sciatica developed and the misery I suffered was indeed something terrible. I tried every medicine and treatment which I thought would do me any good, but not very little benefit. I was almost without hope of relief when I saw the Vio-Ore advertisement, and I procured a trial package only as a last resort. It was offered so cheaply that I thought I might be deceived in it, and I did not have to pay for it. It did not do some good for me, but by the time I had used half of the package I felt that at last I had found the right remedy, and I continued using it until I was cured. This was three years ago and I am still cured.



My husband, who has been afflicted with Stomach Trouble, began his use upon seeing what it accomplished in my case, and it produced the same beneficial results for him, doing him more good than all of the medicines he had taken.

I was then so impressed with the wonderful powers that I sent a package to my brother in Manitoba, who had been given up as incurable with Rheumatism and Dropsy, and who, also, had a very bad runny nose, and his back on his leg. Before he had taken the entire package I had sent him, the sore was almost entirely healed and his nose began to return. He had not been able to work for years, but after using altogether three packages, he was healthy and so remarkably improved that he was able to return to his regular work. His wife writes me: "We cannot say too much in praise of Vio-Ore. It has made a new man of George."

I send my husband and my own photograph, and am glad to add our testimonials to the long list that say, "Vio-Ore has cured me." Mrs. EDW. GALBRAITH, Gorrie, Ont., Canada.

## You Don't Pay One Penny Unless You Are Benefited

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT won't cure you! The reading of it won't ease your aches and pains. The medicine advertised WILL, but if you NEED it, if you WANT it, you MUST WRITE FOR IT. We have it and are willing to send it to you ON TRIAL, AT OUR RISK, YOU TO BE THE JUDGE, but we cannot know that you need it, unless you write to us and tell us to send it to you. How many times have you seen OUR TRIAL OFFER in this paper? How many times have you THOUGHT you would answer it and send for a package on trial, AT OUR RISK? Now all the ACTION to be THOUGHT, and write for it today. "HOW" ANS have done what we do, you do and we do not sorry for you doing it. You do it NOW. You are to be the Judge!

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